

THE MONTHLY EPITOME,

For NOVEMBER 1798.

LXXXVII. *Letters of a Traveller, on the various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa: containing Sketches of their present State, Government, Religion, Manners, and Customs. With some original Pieces of Poetry.* Edited by ALEXANDER THOMSON, M. D. 8vo. pp. 524. 7s. Wallis, Paternoster Row.

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EXTRACTS.

GREENLAND WHALE FISHERY.

“THERE are various kinds of whales on the coast of Greenland, some of which are black, and others of a white colour; but the former are most in esteem, on account of their magnitude, and the great quantity of fat, or blubber, which they afford. The tongue of this huge animal is about eighteen feet long, enclosed on each side with 250 long pieces of what is called whalebone; which are covered with a kind of hair resembling that of horses. He has no teeth, and is commonly between sixty and eighty feet long; exceeding thick about the head, but tapering thence to the tail. He is generally first known

to the seamen by spouting water in the air; when the alarm—‘Fall! fall!’ being instantly given, every one hastens from the ship to his boat. Six or eight men are appointed to this vehicle; and four or five boats usually belong to one ship. On approaching the whale, the harpooner strikes him with his harpoon, made in the form of a barbed dart; when the monster, conscious of being wounded, runs swiftly down into the deep, and would inevitably carry the boat along with him, if they did not give him line fast enough. After having dived some hundred fathoms, he is forced to come up for air, when the noise he makes with spouting is so loud, that it has been compared to the firing of cannon. He no sooner appears on the surface of the water, than another harpoon is fixed in him; upon which he again plunges into the deep, and when he next comes up, they pierce him with spears in the vital parts, till he spouts out streams of blood instead of water. He now beats the waves so much with his tail and fins, that the sea is all in a foam; the boats continuing all the while to follow him some leagues, till his strength is exhausted. Then turning himself upon his back, he is drawn on shore, or to the ship, if they are at a distance from the land. Thus perishes this enormous animal, which is then cut in pieces, and communicates its strong smell to the ships, which either bring home the blubber barrelled up in pieces, or, if they have convenience, extract the oil from it on shore. It is computed that every fish yields between sixty and a hundred barrels of oil, amounting each to the value of three or four pounds.

“The large whale resembles a cod, with small eyes, a dark marbled skin, and white belly: they spout out the water which they take in by inspiration, through two holes or openings in the head. They copulate like land animals, standing upright in the sea. A young whale, when first produced, is about nine or ten feet long; and the female sometimes brings forth two at a birth. The whale devours such an incredible number of small fish, that his belly is often ready to burst; in which case, he makes a most tremendous noise, from pain. The smaller fish have their revenge; some of them fasten on his back, and incessantly beat him;

him; others, with sharp horns, or, rather, bones in their beaks, swim under his belly, and sometimes rip it up: some are provided with long sharp teeth, and tear his flesh. Even the aquatic birds of prey declare war against him, when he comes near the surface of the water; and he has been known to be so tortured, that he has beat himself to death on the rocks."—
P. 3.

NORWEGIAN LONGEVITY.

"THE air is so pure in some of the inland parts of Norway, that it has been said, the inhabitants live so long as to be tired of life, and cause themselves to be removed to a less salubrious air. A Norwegian of an hundred years of age is not accounted past his labour; and in 1733, four couples were married, and danced before his Danish Majesty, at Frederickshall, whose ages, when joined, exceeded eight hundred years." P. 15.

LAPLAND.

"FROM the northern situation of Lapland, you will easily conceive, that for some months in the summer the inhabitants have perpetual day, and during winter their night is of similar duration; but in the latter season they are so well assisted by the twilight and the aurora borealis, that they are never obliged to discontinue their work on account of darkness. The heats of summer are excessive for a short time; but such is the severity of the winter cold, that it is no unusual thing for the lips to be frozen to the cup, in attempting to drink; and the limbs of the inhabitants are very often exposed to mortification from extreme frigidity.

"Lapland consists of a vast mass of mountains, irregularly crowded together, but intersected by rivers and lakes, containing an incredible number of islands, some of which are exceedingly pleasant, and regarded by the natives as the terrestrial paradise. Dusky forests, unhealthy morasses, and barren plains, constitute a great part of the flat country, where the state of the inhabitants, notwithstanding the powerful influence of habit, must be extremely uncomfortable. If any thing can compensate the intem-

perature of those dreary climates, it is when a frost, succeeding a temporary thaw, presents the Laplander with a smooth level of ice, over which he travels with a rein-deer, in a sledge, at a rate of prodigious rapidity. This celebrated animal has a great resemblance to the stag, only it somewhat droops the head, and the horns project forward. On moving its legs, it makes a cracking noise, which is attributed to the separating, and afterwards bringing together the divisions of the hoof, the under part of which is entirely covered with hair. The same necessity which obliges the Laplander to use snow-shoes, makes the extraordinary formation of the rein-deer's hoof to be equally convenient in passing over snow, by preventing it from sinking too deep, which would unavoidably be the case, did the weight of the animal's body rest only on a small point.

"In summer the rein-deer provide themselves with leaves and grass, and in the winter they live upon moss. This they have a wonderful sagacity in finding out; and when found, they scrape with their feet the snow that covers it. It is inconceivable on how small a quantity of food they subsist, and the length of journey which they are nevertheless able to perform. The rein-deer is harnessed to a kind of sledge, shaped like a small boat, in which the traveller, well secured from cold, is laced down; holding in one hand the reins, and in the other a kind of bludgeon, to keep the vehicle clear of any impediments from ice or snow. The rein-deer are so safe and tractable, that the driver is at little or no trouble in directing them; their instinct in choosing the road, and shaping their course, being assisted by their acquaintance with the country during the summer months, when they live in the woods. At night they look out for their provender; and scanty as is their usual fare, their milk often helps towards the support of their master. Their flesh is a well-tasted food, as are likewise their milk and cheese; their skin forms excellent clothing both for the bed and the body; and their intestines and tendons supply their masters with thread and cordage.

"With all these excellent qualities, the rein-deer have their inconveniences: they are sometimes buried in

the snow, and they frequently grow restive on their journey, to the no small danger of the driver.

"The Laplanders have neither writing nor letters among them, but a number of hieroglyphics, that they use in their rounds, a sort of sticks which serve them for an almanack. These hieroglyphics they also use instead of signatures, in matters of law. An attempt has been made to introduce among them the Christian religion, by missionaries from those parts of Scandinavia where the light of the gospel has reached; but they cannot yet be said to be Christians, though the King of Denmark has instituted some religious seminaries among them. The majority of the inhabitants practise as gross superstitions and idolatries as are to be found amongst any people; and those of a nature so absurd, that they scarcely deserve to be mentioned, were it not that the number and extravagance of them have induced the northern traders to believe that they are skilful in magic and divination. To favour this deceit, their magicians, who are a peculiar set of men, employ what they call a drum, made of the hollowed trunk of a fir, pine, or birch tree, one end of which is covered with skin. On this they draw, with a kind of red colour, the figures of their own gods, as well as of Jesus Christ, the apostles, the sun, moon, stars, birds, and rivers. To some of these they loosely attach one or two brass rings, which, when the drum is beaten with a little hammer, dance over the figures; and, according to their progress, the forcerer forms his prognostications. These whimsical ceremonies are usually performed for gain; and the northern ship-masters are such dupes to the arts of these impostors, that they often buy from them a magic cord, containing a number of knots, by loosening which, according to the magician's directions, they have the weakness to expect that they shall obtain what wind they desire. The Laplanders still retain the worship of many of the Teutonic gods, but have likewise amongst them great remains of the Druidical institutions, and they believe the transmigration of the soul.

"To this account of Lapland I have to subjoin the translation of an ode, composed, as you will see, by a young peasant of that country, on the courtship of his mistress; and I am persuaded you will esteem it as no small curiosity. It is written in the verse which we call the Sapphic.

A LAPLAND ODE.

"WHAT mean these tedious forms and ways,

That still, by fresh and fresh delays,
Protract a lover's pain?
Five years I've woo'd my Orra fair,
Five years my sighs have fill'd the air,
But woo'd and sigh'd in vain.

Of brandy-kegs almost a score,
Of beavers' tongues a hundred more,
I've giv'n her kin by turns;
But neither kegs their hearts can warm,
Nor tongues prevail, to sooth the charm

With which my bosom burns.

The longest night that Lapland knows,
The longest day that ever glows,
Though they for months endure,
Are nought, compar'd to one sad bout,
In which my heart is rack'd with doubt
That Orra's not secure.

O! could I but obtain consent,
And lead her, smiling with content,
Home in her bridal gown;
No swain in Lapland could outgo
The joy, the raptures I should know,
When Orra was my own!

Our happy days and nights would then
Pass noted 'midst the haunts of men,
In a delightful round;
Smooth as the ice, swift as the race,
When rein-deer in the rapid chase
O'er frozen vallies bound.

When years on years had flown away,
At last we'd seal our closing day
With a perpetual kiss;
And lips to lips adhering fast,
As a cup * by the northern blast,
Expire in mutual bliss!" P. 32.

SCOTLAND.—THE SECOND SIGHT.

"IT might be thought unpardonable to give an account of the Hebrides without mentioning the *second*

* "An explanation of this will be found in the preceding page, where mention is made of the extreme severity of the cold."

fight for which the inhabitants are said to be remarkable. It is pretended, that there swim before their eyes, either real or typical representations of certain events which are to happen within the space of twenty-four or forty-eight hours. The truth perhaps is, that those highlanders, by indulging themselves in indolent habits, acquire visionary ideas; and these giving birth to extravagant phantoms, they mistake the latter for the result of fatidical or prophetic revelations.— They therefore begin to prophesy; and there being a great chance that, amidst many thousands of predictions, some or other should happen to be fulfilled, one well-attested instance of accomplishment confers credit on the general imputation. I shall, however, relate to you one fact of this kind, which I had myself from a reputable schoolmaster on the borders of the Highlands, when I visited that part of the country; and it is among the most remarkable instances of the kind that I have heard on the subject.

“Mr. M— went one evening about some business into a small house adjoining his own, where there happened to be an elderly woman from Glenlion. On seeing him enter, she uttered, in the Gaelic language, some expressions which indicated surprise; and, fixing her eyes on his legs, exclaimed, with a look of astonishment, ‘*Te chas! te chas!*’ that is, ‘Your leg! your leg!’ He thought no more of the incident till next night, when returning home from a house in the neighbourhood, a beetle was maliciously thrown at him by a worthless person who had formerly been his pupil, by which one of his legs was fractured. Recollecting the incident of the preceding evening, he was told by those who had been present on that occasion, and understood the Erse, that one of his legs appeared to the woman of Glenlion to be broken and bloody, and she was astonished to see him walk in such a condition. I told this anecdote to the late Dr. Samuel Johnson, who wished he had known it before the publication of his *Tour to the Hebrides*.” P. 73.

CHINA.—GREEN TEA.

“IT appears, from Sir George Staunton’s account, that we have hi-

ther to been in a mistake respecting the green tea, which was said to acquire its colour by being dried upon plates of copper. But he informs us, that there is no such practice in China, and that the green colour is entirely owing to the leaves being plucked off the shrub before they have come to maturity. A roughness of quality, even from this cause, may prove hurtful to persons of a nervous constitution, but by no means in such a degree as from an impregnation of copper.” P. 418.

CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE.

“THE character of the Chinese for wisdom and industry, is in nothing more conspicuous than in their early attention to the construction of canals, for the purpose of facilitating commerce. The commodiousness and length of their canals are almost incredible. The chief of them are lined with hewn stone on the sides, and they are so deep as to carry vessels of great burden. They sometimes extend above a thousand miles in length. These vessels are fitted up for all the convenience of life; and it has been thought by some, that in China the water contains as many inhabitants as the land. They are furnished with stone quays, and sometimes with bridges of an amazing construction. The navigation is slow, and the vessel sometimes drawn by men. No precautions are wanting that could be formed by art or perseverance, for the safety of the passengers, in case a canal is crossed by a rapid river, or exposed to torrens from the mountains. These canals, and the variety that is seen upon their borders, render China highly pleasant as well as fertile in places which are not so by nature.

“This country being of great extent, the temperature of the air is different according to the situation of the places, so that, while sharp in the north, it is extremely hot in the southern parts. The soil is, either by nature or art, fruitful of every thing that can minister to the necessities, conveniences, or luxuries of life; and this it is that renders the nation so populous. The millions of inhabitants which China is said to contain are almost beyond credibility; and all between twenty and sixty years of age pay an annual tax. Notwithstanding the

the industry of the people, we are told that their amazing population frequently occasions a dearth. Parents who cannot support their female children are permitted to cast them into the river; but they fasten to the child a gourd, that it may float on the water; and it often happens that some compassionate people of fortune, who are moved by the cries of the children, save them from perishing.

"The Chinese in general have been represented as the most dishonest, low, thieving set of people in the world. Their hypocrisy is said to be without bounds; and the men of property among them practise the most avowed bribery, and the lowest meanness, to obtain preferment. But this character has been drawn by those who were little acquainted with any parts of that empire but the sea-port towns, where the inhabitants probably are worse than in the interior parts of the country.

"Among the customs peculiar to China, one is, that every Chinese keeps in his house a table upon which are written the names of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, before which they frequently burn incense and prostrate themselves; and when the father of the family dies, the name of the great-grandfather is taken away, and that of the deceased is added.

"One of the greatest peculiarities in this country is its language. The Chinese language contains only three hundred and thirty words, all of one syllable; but each word is pronounced with such various modulations, and all of them with a different meaning, that it becomes more copious than could be easily imagined, and enables them to express themselves sufficiently well in the communications of life. The Chinese oral language being thus barren and contracted, is unfit for literature; and therefore their literature is all comprised in arbitrary characters, which are amazingly complicated, and so numerous, that it has been said they amount to about eighty thousand. Whatever eulogiums have been bestowed on the learning of the Chinese, this circumstance is, in my opinion, sufficient to refute the possibility of any great excellence in respect of such an accomplishment. In no part of the world, however, is learning attended with such honours

and rewards as in China. The literati are revered as men of another species, and are the only nobility known in the country. If their birth be ever so mean and low, they become mandarins of the highest rank, in proportion to the extent of their learning. On the other hand, however exalted their birth may be, they quickly sink into obscurity, if they neglect the studies which had distinguished their fathers.

"The Chinese range all their works of literature into four classes; comprising, respectively, religion, history, philosophy, and poetry. What proficiency they have really made in those several branches, it is impossible for any person not acquainted with their language to ascertain; but if we may form an opinion from the extreme veneration in which they hold the celebrated Confucius, the father of their moral philosophy, we may reasonably suppose that this is the branch which, next to that of religion, they consider as the most perfect of their sciences. With natural philosophy they appear to be but little acquainted. That they have, however, a just claim to the invention of gunpowder, is fully ascertained, from their making use of it against Tamerlane, before any such composition was known in Europe; but they were acquainted with cannon only, and knew nothing of small firearms. Their industry in their manufactures of stuffs, porcelain, japanning, and the like sedentary trades is amazing, and can be equalled only by their labours in the field, in making canals, levelling mountains, raising gardens, and navigating their punts and boats.

"China contains few natural curiosities, but those of the artificial kind are stupendous. The great wall separating China from Tartary, to prevent the incursions of that nation, is supposed to extend about fifteen hundred miles. It is carried over mountains and vallies, and is built for the most part with brick and mortar, from twenty to twenty-five feet high, and about half as much in thickness. The Chinese bridges cannot be sufficiently admired.—They are erected sometimes upon barges strongly chained together, yet so as to be parted occasionally, for allowing passage to the vessels which sail up and down the river. Some of them extend from mountain to mountain, and consist only of one arch: that over

over the river Saffrany is four hundred cubits long, and five hundred high, though a single arch, and joins two mountains. It is said that in the interior parts of the empire some are yet more stupendous.

"The triumphal arches of this country form the next species of artificial curiosities. They are not built in the Greek and Roman style of architecture, but they are superb and beautiful; erected with vast labour and expense, and all of them to the memory of their great men. The number of them over the empire is said to amount to many hundreds. Their sepulchral monuments make likewise a distinguished figure. Their towers, the models of which are now frequent in Europe, under the name of pagodas, are great embellishments to the face of the country. That of Nanking, which is two hundred feet high, and forty in diameter, is the most admired, and is called the Porcelane Tower, on account of its being lined with Chinese tiles. Their temples are chiefly remarkable for the uncouth taste in which they are built, their whimsical ornaments, and the ugliness of the idols they contain. The Chinese, like the people of Cracow, are remarkably fond of bells; of which there is one at Peking that weighs one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, but its found is said to be disagreeable. The last curiosity I shall mention is their fire-works, which are generally allowed to excel those of all other nations.

"The empire of China is said to contain four thousand four hundred walled cities, the chief of which are Peking, Nanking, and Canton. The first of these, the capital of the empire, is situated on a very fertile plain, upwards of fifty miles distant from the great wall, and is said to contain of inhabitants to the enormous amount of many millions. The walls and gates of Peking are of the extraordinary height of fifty cubits, and are so broad that the sentinels are placed upon them on horseback. The principal edifice is the imperial palace, the grandeur of which consists not so much in the elegance of the architecture as in the multitude of its buildings, courts, and gardens, all regularly disposed. The palace is said to be three miles in cir-

cumference; and the front of the building shines with gilding, paint, and varnish, while the inside is set off with every thing that is most beautiful and precious in China, the Indies, and Europe. The gardens of this palace are of great extent, and there are raised in them, at proper distances, artificial mounts, from twenty to sixty feet high, between which are a number of small vallies, plentifully watered with canals, and which uniting, are formed into a number of lakes.

"Beautiful and magnificent barks sail on these pieces of water, and the banks are ornamented with ranges of buildings, constructed in the most pleasing and fantastic variety. The mounts are covered with such trees as produce beautiful and aromatic flowers; and the canals are edged with rustic pieces of rock, so happily disposed as to imitate the wildness of nature.

"Of the religion of China little can be said with any certainty. It seems as if the bulk of the people worshipped sensible objects; but their philosophers, we are told, entertain more just sentiments of the Deity; and in general the morality of the nation approximates to that of Christianity. But when I say so, I would be understood to speak exclusively of the charges of dishonesty and hypocrisy which have been mentioned above.

"The original plan of the Chinese government seems to have been patriarchal, almost in the strictest sense of the word, and the emperor has hitherto been held by the people in the highest degree of veneration. But if we may give credit to some late accounts from that country, the same spirit of sedition and tumult which at present actuates different provinces of Europe, has made its appearance in the empire of China. What may be the issue of these disorders it is difficult to say; but should intestine divisions proceed, it is probable that the Tartar nations on the north of the great wall, will embrace so favourable an opportunity of surmounting the barrier which has been raised to prevent their hostile incursions; and the standard of the Grand Lama may yet be erected on the imperial palace at Peking." P. 418.

LXXXVIII. *The History of London and its Environs.* Part V. (containing Part of Kent). With Maps, Plans, and Views. 4to. pp. 207. 10s. 6d. Large Paper 1l. 1s. Stockdale.

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View of London Bridge.

Guildford.

the Pest Houses at Tothill Fields.

Map of Hertfordshire.

EXTRACTS.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

"THEY are of no antiquity; their rise was singular. The gay, dissipated, young Dudley Lord North had exhausted his constitution by his gallantries in the court of Henry Prince of Wales; and was advised by his physicians to retire to the country as the last trial to regain his lost strength. In the year 1606 he went to Bridge-house, a hunting seat of Lord Abergavenny, whose park was 'an assemblage,' says Mr. Aaron Hill, 'of all nature's beauties—hills, vales, brooks, lawns, groves, thickets, rocks, waterfalls, all noble and regularly amiable.' This situation, however charming, ill suited a young nobleman in his twenty-fourth year, who had been engaged in all the pleasures attendant upon a court; he therefore determined to leave his retreat and return to town; the solicitations of his friends prevailed upon him to promise to remain another six weeks. Tired with solitude, he broke through restraint, and set out for London. His way lay through the wood in which these springs were; it was in the morning, and he had leisure to contemplate the water, with its surface shining with mineralic scum. One of those persons who instantly discovered what others, less observant, neglect, he sent to a neighbouring cottage for a vessel; drank of the stream, and was convinced it was chalybeate. Pleased with the idea, he determined to have it examined by physicians; for which purpose he took some with him to town. The faculty coincided in his opinion: his lordship, therefore, returned in the summer, that he might add the power

of the waters to the purity of the air, and they unitedly restored him to the full enjoyment of his health, and he lived upon the remains of a noble fortune to an happy old age, dying January 16, 1666, aged eighty-five years.

"So wonderful a restoration made a great impression upon the public mind. Lord Abergavenny, procuring the consent of Mr. Weller, of Tunbridge, the lord of the manor, came down personally to inspect the place, and see it cleared of all its encumbering brushwood. He then had wells sunk, paved with stone, and enclosed with rails in a triangular form. Hither came the afflicted, and returned healthy; but as no accommodations were nearer than the town of Tunbridge, the number was few.

"The beautiful Henrietta - Maria, queen to Charles I. being much indisposed after the birth of the prince, afterwards Charles II. stayed here six weeks; but as no house was near, suitable for so great a personage, she and her suite remained under tents pitched upon Bishop's-down. The splendid court formed a fine contrast to the country, every where rude, and in the hands of nature. In honour of her Majesty the wells changed their name from Frant to that of Queen Mary's Wells; both have given place to their present one, Tunbridge-wells, though the springs evidently rise in the parish of Speldhurst.

"Pleasure uniting with health, first neat cottages, afterwards handsome lodging-houses, were erected; and that trade might be an attendant, retailers took their stands, with various wares, under a row of planted trees in the road which the company were accustomed to take when they went to drink of the limpid stream. Southborough and Rulthall, the one two, the other one mile from the wells, soon had houses for the use of visitants. Poetry aided the fame of this new-discovered spot, consecrated alike to health and dissipation. Waller makes his tuneful verses celebrate the virtues of the waters, in the lines he addressed to his exquisitely beautiful Sacharissa. Dr. Rowzee wrote to prove the fact professionally.

"The civil wars that ensued left the wells neglected and almost forgotten; but legal government restored, they shone forth with redoubled lustre. The

sincere

sincere joy that event brought with it, led the English to an extravagance of mirth and entertainment unknown before. It was seen every where, Tunbridge-wells uniting in the general sentiment: hence we may date the assembly-room, bowling-green, and other appropriate places at Ruffhall; and another bowling-green and coffee-house at Southborough. Lord Abergavenny's old wooden rails in 1664 gave place to a strong stone enclosure, built by Lord Muskerry, son to the second Earl of Clancarty. His lordship also renewed the stone pavement within the wall, made a handsome basin over the main spring, the better to receive the water; erected a convenient hall to shelter the dippers from the weather, during their hours of attendance upon the company, and made a projection to preserve the well from any mixture with rain-water. The wells, by his premature death, the following year, in the Dutch war, lost a patron that would, had he lived, have perfected all that could be wanting. Few have ever been deservedly loved or lamented by their sovereign, soldiers, or tenants, more than this elegant, gallant, munificent, and charitable nobleman. The surrounding country caught the happy enthusiasm of the amiable young peer. The circumjacent wilds were spotted with neat, rural habitations; until whim, and some altercations between the lord of the manor and the tenants, soon varied the scene.

Ruffhall was deserted for Mount Ephraim; and that for Southborough, which again was eclipsed by the new favourite Mount Sion. Here you might have seen a jovial company with a house placed upon a machine, conveying it to this future abode of pleasure, attended with music and every festive decoration. The town of Tunbridge was now left to its original quiet; for the wells became a complete village, with houses sufficient to lodge all the visitors, owing to the liberal manner with which the lord of the manor granted building and other leases. Benevolence united with piety, raised and supported the school for feeding, clothing, and educating the children of the poor, and the chapel for the worship of the Almighty; which by an excess of loyalty was indecently dedicated to King Charles the martyr: there is only another instance of this enthusiasm. Charles had many great virtues, but he had many great fail-

ings; the former were the man's, the other the monarch's.

"It must be allowed that no place owed more to the fostering care of the royal house of Stuart than Tunbridge-wells. Henrietta-Maria first honoured it with her residence.—Charles II. and Catharine his queen came hither, and delighted in this place. How inimitable is Count Grammont's account of the dissipated court whilst here, in that most elegant edition of his *Memoirs* printed by the late Earl of Orford! What he says of it cannot be omitted:

"Tunbridge is the same distance from London that Fontainebleau is from Paris, and is, at the season, the general rendezvous of all the gay and the handsome of both sexes. The company, though always numerous, is always select: since those who repair thither for diversion ever exceed the number of those who go thither for health. Every thing there breathes mirth and pleasure; constraint is banished, familiarity is established upon the first acquaintance, and joy and pleasure are the sole sovereigns of the place.

"The company are accommodated with lodgings in little, clean, and convenient habitations, that lie straggling and separated from each other, a mile and half all round the wells, where the company meet in the morning. This place consists of a long walk, shaded by pleasant trees, under which they walk, while they are drinking the waters. On one side of this walk is a long row of shops, plentifully stocked with all manner of toys, lace, gloves, stockings, and where there is raffish, as at Paris, in the Foire de Saint Germain. On the other side of the walk is the market; and as it is the custom here for every person to buy their own provisions, care is taken that nothing appears offensive upon the stalls. Here young, fair, fresh-coloured country girls, with clean linen, small straw hats, and neat shoes and stockings, sell game, vegetables, flowers, and fruit. Here one may live as one pleases. Here is likewise deep play, and no want of amorous intrigues. As soon as the evening comes, every one quits his little palace to assemble on the bowling-green, where, in the open air, those who choose, dance upon a turf more soft and smooth than the finest carpet in the world."

"Here

"Here was the empire of love established. Charles bent to that all-conquering, weak beauty, Miss Stewart, afterwards Duchess of Richmond: even the hard-featured chymical Prince Rupert became enamoured of Mrs. Hughes the actress. Here, in one of the constant evening dances at the queen's apartments, the diminutive, distorted Lady Muskerry, the well-known 'Princess of Babylon,' dropped, in the quick, mazy dance, the cushion she had placed to hide her advanced pregnancy, which was taken up by the facetious Duke of Buckingham, and dandied as a new-born babe, to the no small diversion of the king and all the court: even the queen, though outwardly checking, inwardly enjoyed that mirth which shone every where around her, especially in the features of Miss Stewart, who laughed herself into hysterics: but the cushion replaced, another round of country dances commenced, and the 'Princess of Babylon' went through the second evolutions without any farther 'miscarriage.' Here, too, the sprightly Grammont became more enchanted with the beautiful, prudent Miss Hamilton, who came hither from the melancholy residence of Peckham, and its tiresome master, Mr. Wetenhall." P. 253.

SINGULAR INSCRIPTIONS AT ROCHESTER.

"NEXT to the custom-house is a white edifice, with very singular inscriptions, expressing by whom, when, and for what purpose built; they are transcribed, as having, it is believed, never been entirely given to the public—

"Richard Watts, Esq. first devised An. 1579, Relief for Travellers, to be had after the death of Maria his wife, which she, by the help of Thomas Pagitt her second husband, assured, An. 1586; died 31 of December, 1580. The mayor and citizens of this city, and dean and chapter of the cathedral, and comeliness of the bridge are to see this executed for ever." Below this is,

"Richard Watts, Esq.
by his will dated 22d of August, 1579,
founded this charity,
for six poor travellers,
who, not being rogues or proctors,
may receive gratis, for one night,
lodging, entertainment,
'and fourpence each.'

"In testimony of his munificence, in honour of his memory, and inducement to his example, Nathaniel Ward, Esq. the present mayor, hath caused this stone gratefully to be renewed and inscribed, A. D. 1771. On one of the wings is, 'Thomas Pagitt, second husband of Maria, daughter of Thomas Somers, of Haleso, widow of Richard Watts, deceased. These An. 1599.' On the other wing opposite to it is a shield baron and femme, with labels, and 'Pagitt' and 'Somers' on each side; the arms are a cross invecked, in the first quarter an escallop shell, impaling vert, a fesse ermine. The rents of the lands belonging to this charity have arisen from 36*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* to 50*l.* After fulfilling the intention of the donor in lodging and relieving poor travellers, not rogues or proctors, the remainder is given to other charitable purposes." P. 394.

CHATHAM DOCK.

"THE chief object of every stranger is principally the store-houses, dock, and barracks. Queen Elizabeth viewed, enlarged, improved, and built Upnor-castle to protect this dock; knowing the importance of her naval strength, and that commerce was the natural mean of aggrandizing her subjects. James I. improved the arts of peace, and under his government the blessings of wealth acquired by merchandize, made his reign more solid than brilliant; a native timidity, aided by an acquired prodigality, prevented his uniting a martial spirit with the wisdom of peace. This monarch, finding that the old dock was become too small for the purposes designed, removed the naval yard to its present situation, and appropriated the former one to the office of ordnance. This is a long narrow point of land below the chalk cliff to the north of Chatham town, between the church and the river. Here the eye is gratified with long tiers of guns and pyramids of cannon-balls upon the wharf; under cover are carriages for the artillery, with many kinds of naval stores; and a small armory of muskets, pistols, cutlasses, pikes, poleaxes, and other offensive weapons. A store-keeper, clerk of the survey, of the cheque, two extra clerks, and other officers, preside over this department: the former has a good house.

"The

"The royal naval dock adjoins the former; it probably had been used towards the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth; James I. formed it into a regular one, and Charles I. greatly improved it by enlarging and forming new docks, capable of floating ships with the tide. Charles II. visited this dock in 1660, and saw there the Royal Sovereign of 100 guns. This monarch, whose abilities were confessedly great, directed his attention to naval affairs, knew the construction of, and improved the ships of war in several respects.

"Every thing here astonishes the spectator, and must give him an idea of the greatness of our strength at sea, and of the care taken to retain that superiority which the four quarters of the world acknowledge we possess. The entrance is by a spacious, handsome gateway, flanked by two embattled towers: all strangers are obliged to give a satisfactory account of themselves, and receive a written leave before they go farther. The eye is every where gratified with the elegant apartments of the commissioner, and other principal officers; the vast store-houses, one of them 660 feet in length; the work-rooms suitable to the design for which they are erected; the sail-loft 209 feet long; the immense stowages of sails, rigging, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, rosin, the coils of cordage, heaps of blocks, and every thing that can be wanting in shipping, and all this with such exactitude, that no confusion can arise on the most sudden emergency; to a person unacquainted with nautical affairs it exceeds credibility, and still more when he is told how much one of our largest ships takes of each requisite to furnish it.

"The store-houses for masts of all sizes also occasion great astonishment: one of them is 236 feet by 120. Here are masts nearly 120 feet long, and thirty-six inches in diameter; basins of water receive them, to prevent their cracking. The smith's forge appears the native residence of Vulcan, having twenty-one fires; the labour these sons of heat endure may be imagined, when it is mentioned that anchors of almost five tons are wrought here. The old rope-house was 700, the new one is 1140 feet in length; cables of 120 fathom long, and twenty-two inches round, are twisted here. For laying down or repairing ships are four docks,

of such depth and size, that vessels of the largest dimensions have been built in them; the most remarkable have been the new Royal George, the Queen Charlotte of 100 guns each, and the Ville de Paris of 110. These, when building, appeared such immense wooden edifices, that it might be supposed another deluge was apprehended, and that the intended floating structure was to contain some of each species, that they might be saved from a second wreck of nature. To see the workmen go to their houses at stated times, and in one body, especially the carpenters, is a most pleasing sight. The whole of the dock is a mile in length, and on the land side surrounded with a high wall. The officers employed by government are a commissioner, allowed three clerks, a clerk of the cheque, store-keeper, master shipwright or builder, clerk of the survey, two master attendants, two master shipwrights, assistants, master calker, clerk of the rope-yard, master rope-maker, boat-swain, purveyor, surgeon, and many inferior officers." P. 399.

PROJECTED TUNNEL UNDER THE THAMES.

"A TUNNEL is projected from this place (GraveSEND) to Tilbury-fort, to pass under the Thames, forming a land junction of Kent and Essex: the idea would have appeared ridiculous a century ago. The inland navigations of these kingdoms evince that not only hills may be excavated or perforated, but that rivers may be passed under their beds. The four-*r*rain intended between the North and South Shields, near the mouth of the Tyne, probably gave rise to this scheme of Mr. Dodd's. The expense estimated is so inconsiderable, that the whole would be saved to government in three years, in barges and other navigable charges. The chalk extending a considerable way from the Kent side, makes the practicability the greater. The tunnel is intended to be thirty feet below the bed of the river, arched with brick, or, what is more durable, stone masonry, sufficiently capacious to admit every kind of carriage, and to be lighted with reflecting lamps. What a novel sight will it be, to see a stage-coach merge under the Thames in Kent, and emerge in Essex!" P. 421.

LXXXIX. *An Authentic Account of the Embassy of the Dutch East India Company to the Court of the Emperor of China, in the Years 1794 and 1795* (subsequent to that of Earl Macartney); containing a Description of the several Parts of the Chinese Empire unknown to Europeans; taken from the Journal of **ANDRÉ EVERARD VAN BRAAM**, Chief of the Direction of that Company, and Second in the Embassy. Translated from the Original of **M. L. E. MOREAU DE SAINT MERY**. With a Chart of the Route. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 612. Introd. &c. 52, 125. *Phillips, Debrett.*

ABSTRACTED SKETCH OF THE
ITINERARY.

NOVEMBER 22, 1794. We set off (by water upon the river) from Quang-cheou-fou, in the province of (Canton) Quang-tong. 23, Fochan; a city without walls, of considerable commercial consequence. From thence over the mountains called Moiling-chan to Nan-ngan-fou, in the province of Kiang-fi.

Dec. 10—31. By land through Hou-quang, Kiang-nam, and Chan-tong.

Jan. 2—9, 1795. Through Tchéli to Chun-ting-fou, or Pe-king.

RETURN OF THE EMBASSY.

Feb. 15.—May 10, 1795. Through Tchéli—Chan-tong—Kiang-nam—Tché-kiang—Kiang-fi—Crossing the mountains of Moiling-chan, as far as the city Nan-hiong-fou, in the province of Quang-tong—Fo-chan to Quang-tong.

EXTRACT FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"A JOURNEY from Canton to the city of *Pe-king*, where the imperial court resides—a journey made across parts of the empire of China which never yet were marked with the footsteps of an European, and where his inquisitive eye never yet had an opportunity of making the smallest obser-

vation—cannot but be highly interesting to the public, both in Europe, and throughout the United States of America; and will no doubt be received as an agreeable offering. In this hope it was that I undertook to write a relation of that journey, and that I made a point with myself of committing to paper, with the least possible delay, every thing I should see and observe, in order that I might give a faithful description of it to my countrymen.—

"I may venture then to assert, that a scrupulous precision will be found in the details I present to the public, and that my work will moreover have the merit of being entirely new, since there is not a single line borrowed from any traveller or writer whatever. I should even think I offered an affront to every well-informed reader, if I were not convinced of his easily perceiving it himself. It is with the sole view therefore of doing further homage to truth, that I declare that for twenty years I had read nothing on the subject of China. Although we had with us the work of **NIEUHOFF**, concerning the first Dutch embassy to *Pe-king*, I did not choose to consult it, because I did not wish to enter into a refutation of its contents, a thing by no means impossible, and because it seemed indubitable that a century and a half must have occasioned some change in the aspect of the towns and establishments, and in the face of the country." *P. xvii.*

EXTRACTS.

November 1794.

"THE embassy, and the persons attached to it, consisted of the following individuals, viz.

"**M. Isaac Titzing**, counsellor in ordinary of the Dutch East India Company, ambassador.

"**Andrew Everard Van-Braam Houckgeest**, heretofore chief of the direction of the Dutch East India Company in China, second in the embassy, with a commission of ambassador in survivorship.

"**Reinier Dozy**, secretary to the embassy.

"**J. H. Bletterman**, and **J. A. Van Braam**, members of the council of commerce of the Dutch direction in China; the former as physician, the latter as companion to the second person in the embassy.

"Messieurs

"Messieurs Agie and De Guignes, both Frenchmen, in quality of interpreters.

"H. C. Petit-Pierre, a Swiss mechanist.

"A private secretary of the ambassador.

"Two *maîtres d'hôtel*.

"A European servant.

"Two Malay servants.

"And, lastly, the bodyguard of the ambassador, consisting of a serjeant, a drummer, a fifer, and nine soldiers.

"To conduct us we had three mandarins of distinction. The first, called *Vang-ta-loyé*, wore the dark blue button*, and was versed in political matters; the second, named *Ming-ta-loyé*, wore the blue transparent button, and was a military man; the third, called *Sau-ta-loyé*, was of the white transparent button, and a great mandarin of letters: each of them had under his command several inferior mandarins carrying gold sticks. The military mandarin was a Tartar, and the two others were Chinese." P. 38.

January 9, 1795.

"At half past four we came to the gate of the suburbs of *Pe-king*. On entering them I was surprised to find that the street was without any pavement, while there was so fine a one in the highway without. This street, which runs in a straight line, is more than a hundred feet wide.

"The houses, which stand on both sides, are equally destitute of regularity in form and position; and the very small number of handsome shops to be met with frequently stand next to miserable hovels.

"After having proceeded along this street for about three quarters of an hour, in an eastern direction, and

having followed another that turned off to the north for about ten minutes, we arrived at the gate of the city of *Chun-ting-fou*, or *Pe-king*, sometimes called also *King-tching*. The suburbs are called *Agany-lau-tsing*.

"The gate of *Pe-king*, like that of its suburbs, is guarded externally by a bastion of semicircular form, the passage through which is defended by four very strong gates, thickly plated with iron, and occurring in the space of twenty-four yards, that being the thickness of the bastion.

"The entrance of the city itself, through the ramparts, is, on the contrary, only protected by a single door plated with iron, though the length of the passage is no less than thirty paces. Above the ramparts, at the place where they overlook the entrance of the city, is an edifice of the form of an oblong square, of three stories, and, according to my estimate, of at least sixty feet in breadth. Each story has twelve small embrasures for cannon.

"We had not proceeded far through this gate when the *Coulis*† set us down in the street, no doubt to wait for orders as to the place whither we were to be conveyed: this at least I thought I perceived to be the case. In effect, such orders came in a few minutes afterwards, directing us to be taken back to the suburbs, which was accordingly done. As soon as we got out of the town the gates were shut upon us, as is constantly the custom at sun-set.

"We were carried a little way beyond the gates of the city to a *Conquon* or public-house generally frequented by carmen, some of whose horses we perceived already in the stables. Indignant at treatment so little conformable to the character of an ambassador, and finding his excellency impressed

* "A button, placed upon the front of the cap, serves in China to mark all the gradations of power, from the Emperor to the lowest mandarin. The Emperor alone wears a large pearl as a button."

† "This name, which is borrowed from India, is applied to all sorts of labourers, but particularly to those who carry persons, merchandise, &c. an occupation which is considered as the lowest of all, because it is that of such individuals as can get nothing else to do. Almost all of them go with their head and feet naked.

"M. Van Braam thinks that the pay of those employed in the journey of the embassy from Canton to *Pe-king*, was about twenty-five French *sous* (a shilling English) per day.

"All authors concur in praising the Chinese *Coulis* for the address with which they carry the heaviest loads, by means of bamboos, which they lay across their shoulders, and to which the load is suspended by a cord. (*Fr. Ed.*)"

with

with the same sentiment, I insisted on being carried to better lodgings, but was told in answer that no better were to be had.

"Shortly after, two of the mandarins, our conductors, came to tell us that they had announced our arrival to the prime minister; that lodgings were prepared for us in the city, but that we could not occupy them till the next day, because the gates were shut.

"They made us many apologies for the badness of our inn, assuring us that it was impossible to find another in all the suburbs, and adducing as a proof of their assertions, the necessity they were under of taking refuge there themselves. We were consequently obliged to submit.

"The mandarins ordered some viands to be brought us, cooked in the Chinese way, but we contented ourselves with a little fruit; and, after a day's journey of more than a hundred and twenty *li* (twelve leagues), found ourselves obliged to sleep in our clothes upon the floor. Our other gentlemen were not more fortunate in their way of passing the night.

"Thus, on our arrival at the celebrated residence of the Emperor, were we lodged in a kind of stable! Who could have expected such an adventure? No where, in the whole course of our journey by land, did we experience so many inconveniences as in the province of *Tche-li*.

"10th. Early in the morning all the persons attached to the embassy, who also put up last night at a stable, to say nothing of the two preceding ones, which they passed in carts, came to join us. As soon as the gates were open, our conductors went again into the town, and returned at nine o'clock, bringing with them carts for his excellency and me. They begged us to get in, that we might be conveyed to our proper lodgings, whither the rest of the persons of the embassy would repair in the carts in which they had travelled. We accordingly seated ourselves in our new vehicles.

"They are only intended to carry a single person. The outside is neat and covered with cloth, and in the sides are little windows, by means of which the person within can see every thing while sitting on a cushion laid in the bottom of the carriage, according to the Chinese custom.

"Thus seated, we were carried through the city, followed by the whole

diplomatic train. The street, which is as wide as that of the suburbs, is paved in the middle for the width of about thirty feet. The houses are only one or at most two stories high, agreeably to the usage in China, and like those of the suburb are not built in a regular line, which hurts the eye exceedingly; but this also is a Chinese prejudice.

"In general, however, the houses in the city have a respectability of appearance of which those in the suburbs cannot boast, and there are even shops of which the fronts are decorated with carvings or sculpture in wood or stone, and gilt or varnished from top to bottom. The street, even in the parts that were not paved, was covered with tents, under which the shopkeepers displayed all that the loom can produce, as well as provisions and goods of every other kind, which gave it, to us, exactly the appearance of a fair; and the great concourse of people assembled in European towns on such occasions, is an additional trait of resemblance. This spectacle, the noise of carriages, horses, mules, and dromedaries; the assemblage of so many men and animals; the appearance of new dresses, manners, and faces; every thing, in short, put in its claim to my curiosity, and captivated my attention.

"After driving for a quarter of an hour with considerable rapidity, we passed a noble stone bridge of five arches, built over a spot where the water was frozen. From this bridge we had a fine view of part of the edifices composing the imperial palace, which was at no great distance, and through which the water under the bridge takes its course. A few minutes after quitting this bridge, at each end of which is a large and handsome triumphal arch, built of wood, with three gateways, our little carts stopped in a narrow street, where our lodgings were situated. We were immediately going to alight, but were requested to wait in our carriages because the house was in confusion, there not having been time to put it in order. We were strangely astonished at this proposition, and were again obliged to recur to our great remedy—patience.

"After waiting an hour we were requested to alight and walk into the house. We found it passable, and pretty well laid out, but in the Chinese way, that is to say, all divided into little apartments, and, besides, badly swept,

swept, and covered with dust. As soon as each of us knew what apartment he was to occupy, the servants were employed in making them more decent, and in cleaning the floors and benches. We had mats laid over the former, which were of stone, but in the mean time we suffered much from the severity of the cold; and although we expressed our sensibility in that respect, it was an age before we could obtain a little fire, or procure other things that we were most in want of. Nothing was to be found without a great deal of trouble, and upon our expressing our astonishment at this want of preparation, the apology was, that we were not expected before new-year's day. Such was the consequence of a letter dispatched by our first conductor to the *Foo-ichang-tang*, ten or twelve days ago, in which he told him, that being overtaken by bad weather, it was probable our journey to *Pe-king* could not be brought to a termination by the appointed time. The arrangement of our lodgings had therefore been deferred. It seems, however, that, as we were expected, it would have been more decent at the same time not to have put it off till the last moment. On the other hand it must be confessed that two hours suffice to arrange every thing in a Chinese house, and they had no idea of preparing it for us in the European fashion. Notwithstanding all we suffered from the cold, we were obliged with our own hands to put every thing in order we wished to be so." P. 175.

"11th. His majesty sent a fine sturgeon by two principal mandarins as a present for the ambassador. It was at least twelve feet long, weighed two hundred pounds, and was entirely frozen. It was a mark of distinguished favour, that fish being reserved for the Emperor, and such of his favourites as eat it receiving it from him. Great care was taken to relate to us all these particulars, and to add, that his Majesty treated us more favourably than the English who came last year to *Pe-king*, since so signal an honour was never conferred upon them. According to the custom of the country, his excellency and I performed the salute of honour to the Emperor, by way of expressing our gratitude both for his attention and his magnificent present." P. 185.

"27th. It was about eight o'clock when we returned to our hotel. About half an hour afterwards a present was brought us from the Emperor for our breakfast, consisting of a dish of cold boiled meat, and a plate of balls of meal, boiled also. This present will appear still more incredible, if I enter into farther details. The meat consisted of a bit of the ribs, upon which there was hardly the thickness of half an inch of lean flesh; a small bone of the shoulder, with scarcely any meat upon it at all; and four or five other bones belonging to the back or feet of a sheep, and appearing to have been already gnawed. All this disgusting collection was upon a dirty dish, and seemed rather fitting for the meal of a dog than the repast of a man. In Holland, the worst of beggars would receive a more cleanly pittance at an hospital; and yet it is a mark of honour shown by an emperor to an ambassador! Perhaps it was even the leavings of the monarch; and in that case, according to the opinion of the Chinese, it was the greatest favour that could be conferred, since we had it in our power to gnaw the bone that his Majesty had begun to clean. I should certainly have preferred partaking of any other dainty bit rather than this unfavourable fragment. From this trait the reader may form an idea of the civility of the people of China. The Emperor is no doubt ignorant of these disgusting proceedings; but at any rate the *maîtres d'hôtel* should take care that his presents appear in a more cleanly shape, especially when they are intended for foreigners.

"On the other hand, it appears that all this is the effect of custom, for they pay quite as little attention to cleanliness in the other details of the table. When there is any want of plates or dishes, they do nothing but turn those that have been already used, in order to throw the remnants upon the first table that comes to hand, without troubling themselves about its being clean or dirty. Such is the politeness of the officers of a court where one of the most important tribunals is that of ceremonies." Vol. i. p. 260.

(To be concluded in our next.)

XC. The Philosophical Principles of the Science of Brewing: containing theoretic Hints on an improved Practice of brewing Malt Liquors, and Statical Estimates of the Materials for Brewing; or a Treatise on the Application and Use of the Saccharometer: being new Editions of those Treatises, corrected and greatly enlarged, with several new and interelling Particulars. The Second Edition, in a collected Form. By JOHN RICHARDSON. 8vo. pp. 458, with 47 Pages of Preface, Index, &c. and a Copper-plate. 15s. *Browne, Hull; Richardson,* London.

CONTENTS OF THE THEORETIC HINTS.

THE Preface—Of Water—Of Malt—Of Hops—Of Worts—Of Boiling—Of Fermentation—Of Yeast—Of Cellarage.

CONTENTS OF THE STATICAL ESTIMATES, &c.

The Preface.

Introduction. Containing the Description and Use of the Apparatus necessary for conducting the Experiments.

PART I. Containing the Principles and Theory.

Secd. I. Of Density and Gravity.

II. Of Expansion and Contraction.

III. Of Evaporation.

IV. Of the fermentable Matter extractable from Malt.

V. Of estimating the Value of Malt, and of regulating the Lengths, or establishing a standard Gravity for Beers of every Denomination.

PART II. Containing Experiments and Practice.

Secd. I. Of applying the Instrument to the simple Extract, or the Wort in the under Back.

II. Of the Effects produced in the Density of Worts by boiling, and by the Addition of Hops.

III. Of the Application of the Instrument during the boiling of the

Worts, in order to regulate the Length, or produce the specific Gravity intended.

IV. Of forming average Gravities, in order to produce the certain Foundation of uniform Strength.

V. The Utility of establishing a standard Gravity, as conducive to the forming therefrom an Estimate of the Value of Beers of different Qualities.

VI. Of the Attenuation of the fermentable Matter; or an Attempt to ascertain the Strength of Malt Liquors by a comparative View of their specific Gravities, prior and posterior to the Action of Fermentation.

VII. Practical Directions for the general Application of the Instrument, in order to effect the Purposes before treated of.

VIII. Incidental Circumstances, in which the Saccharometer may be of considerable Utility.

IX. An Inquiry into the Quantity of fixed Air evolved from Wort during the Fermentation; with the contrary Effect of Acetification.

The Use of the Saccharometer simplified, or the easiest Method of applying that Instrument, in order to produce uniform Strength in Malt Liquors, without the Minutiae of long Calculations.

APPENDIX,

Describing the philosophical Principles upon which the Construction of the Saccharometer is founded.

POSTSCRIPT,

Containing Propositions for communicating the particular Application of the Saccharometer, alluded to in the first Part of this Treatise, in order to effect a Saving in the Materials from five to ten per cent.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

“TO remedy the disappointments and losses resulting from bad practice, and to render this important business of more general utility to the pub-

public, and more particular advantage to individuals, is the purpose of the author, who, by a continued application to the subject, during several years practice and experience, has had the happiness to reduce the brewing science to a plain system, confirmed throughout by the most successful events. His theory is not a chimera of the brain, nor his practice the child of hypothesis. By a studious attention to a long course of repeated experiments in the production of every variety of malt liquor, the former is discovered, which again, with reflected light, illumines the latter; so that, by mutual reflection, both are established and confirmed, to a degree of certainty equal to the utmost wishes of the operator." P. xxv.

OF FERMENTATION.

"THE general definition of fermentation is, a spontaneous internal motion of constituent parts, which occasions a spontaneous separation and removal from their former order of combination, and a remarkable alteration in the subject, by a new arrangement and re-union. This description is universal, and corresponds with the known effects of every species of the operation; but the particular kind to which our subject is limited, is the vegetable, which is again divided into the vinous, the acetous, and the putrescitive, forming a regular series or gradation, from the first origin of its action to the total annihilation of the subject." P. 78.

"The result of vinous fermentation is the production of that inflammable spirit which is no where to be found previous to this action, and in which principally the strength or inebriating quality of beers consists." P. 79.

"The quantity of fermentable matter, already in action, conveyed into the body of the wort, affords its spontaneous aptitude to ferment, and a violent struggle immediately ensues. The air contained in the yeast, being rarefied by the increased warmth it meets with in the wort, begins to break from its confinement, and escape at the surface, which is the first perceptible sign of fermentation. In the rapid progress of its particles towards the top, a smart attrition and collision are occasioned, between those particles, the body of the wort they pass

through, and the grosser parts, which are, by their gravity, in contradiction. By this attrition, the oleaginous parts of the subject are separated (a property which air is peculiarly allowed to possess), and, being more subtle and disposed to elasticity, would be carried off with the air, were they not too intimately connected with and enveloped by the earthy, which are both too weighty to fly off, and too much inclined to collect and aggregate, by which means they at length, with the grosser mucilage, subside to the bottom, in the form of lees. But before this can be effected, by their adherence to the particles of air, to which they form a vehicle, they are rapidly carried to the surface, where the air bursting from them, the heavier fall down again towards the bottom, whilst the lighter are supported, by the continual efflux of air, till the successive bursting of bubble after bubble lets them down again into the liquor, and supplies their place with fresh matter. In their passage downwards, they are met by other innumerable particles of air, in the same rapid progress upwards, by which they are again carried to the surface, there to be left as before, till, by repeated falling, collision, and attrition, some of the oleaginous particles are effectually separated from the earthy and united with the saccharine, to which they have a natural tendency, as is evinced by the ready incorporation of common fugar and essential oils, by triture only, whence their miscibility with aqueous substances is effected.

"This union is no sooner formed, than the continuance of the action proceeds to absorb the finer parts of the earthy principle, which is left floating up and down in the liquor, after its separation from the oleaginous; by which addition, and the intervention of the mucilage, that common medium, which fermentation rather tends to refine than disunite, the whole is converted into a compact and uniform body.

"The grosser parts having, by this violent commotion, been completely separated, and the finer recombined, the more weighty of the former fall to the bottom, whilst the lighter, consisting principally of the refuse mucilage, are carried to the top, where,

by their glutinous adherence to each other, being supported by the collected air, they form a yeasty head.

"The action now languishes, the vinous fermentation is complete, and all that is wanting is the prevention of the farther progress of the operation, by dividing the subject into casks, where it soon becomes of less heat, by which means the heavier particles condense, and effectually subside; the lighter, by the frequent filling up of the casks, are collected nearly to a point, at the bung-hole, where, being thrown off, they fall down the side, and leave the beer completely purged of all matter which might hereafter endanger a pernicious *stubbomness*, or destructive *fret*." P. 101.

"In order to maintain a due regulation of the fermenting power, and to answer the several purposes of the operation, a scrupulous attention to the degree of heat at which the action commences, and a particular regard to the quantity and quality of the ferment employed, are indispensably necessary." P. 109.

"If the operation be too languid, from a want of heat in the fermenting liquor, an addition of fresh yeast may supply the deficiency, and effect the required recomposition of parts, without which there is not only an immediate loss of strength, but such a derangement of the preservative principles, as will effectually prevent their re-union, and leave the imperfect produce to the certainty of early destruction." P. 110.

"By a judicious management of this most difficult and interesting part of the brewing process, we are enabled to influence natural flavour, spirituousity, and preservation. By a farther improvement, we can introduce foreign virtues, anticipate age, and produce in two months the properties and characteristics of twelve." P. 113.

THE SACCHAROMETER—ITS CONSTRUCTION AND PRINCIPLES.

"THE means I have adopted of ascertaining, with accuracy, the value of the materials employed in brewing, through all those modifications in which the various parts of the process offer it to our notice, are somewhat similar to those which have been ineffectually, because inadequately,

employed by others; the instrument itself, though differing in principle, assuming the general form of an *hydrometer*, by which the specific gravity of fluids is determined; but it is rather from the application than the form of the instrument that the value of the information I am about to communicate is to be estimated.

"The fluid which is the subject of our investigation is, in the first instance, *water*, being the menstruum employed for the purpose of dissolving and extracting the saccharum and other valuable qualities of malt; which compound liquor, after extraction, receives the denomination of *raw wort*, and in that, its second state, demands a very attentive examination. The third predicament in which we find it claiming our attention, is in the state of *boiled wort*, being then more dense by decoction, and more heterogeneous by the addition of the essential qualities of hops, extracted during that operation. The fourth state of our fluid is that when, by a previous fermentation perfectly finished, it becomes a more homogeneous and completely vinous liquor, generally termed *beer*, or *malt-liquor*, which is the genus, of which *porter*, *amber*, *ale*, and *beer* (the latter particularly so termed, whether *small* or *strong*), are but so many species or distinctions." P. 180.

"In the general practice of the brewery, the three former are all the situations in which there is a positive necessity for the application of the SACCHAROMETER; the fourth being only of relative utility, having regard to the strength or degree of spirituousity generated by the action of fermentation, the discovery of which has long been wished for by those interested in the production of malt-liquor. And this leads us to a fifth application of the saccharometer upon our fluid, in its purest and most homogeneous state, viz. when, by a final exposure to heat, in the alembic, it becomes a condensed vapour, and is dignified by the appellation of *spirit*." P. 182.

"It was not till after the clearest conviction, from much experience, of the very great utility derivable to the brewery from the application of an hydrostatical instrument, that I formed the plan of the SACCHAROMETER, and adapted the principles

ples of it to every practicable part of the brewing process, thence attaining the grand end of my inquiries, viz. *to trace the progress of vinous spirit, from its first foundation or embryo, in the saccharine and other fermentable parts of the producing fluid, to its final issue, in a state of perfection, from the still.*

"The theory of this process is as follows: the menstruum or water, employed by the brewer, becomes heavier, or more dense, by the addition of such parts of the materials as have been dissolved or extracted by, and thence incorporated with it; the operation of *boiling*, and its subsequent *cooling*, still adds to the density of it, by evaporation; so that, when it is submitted to the action of fermentation, it is more dense than at any other period." P. 185.

"In passing through this operation of nature, a remarkable alteration takes place. The fluid I am here speaking of, no sooner begins to ferment than its density begins to diminish; and as the fermentation is more or less perfect, the fermentable matter, whose accession has been traced by the increase of density, becomes more or less attenuated; and in lieu of every particle thus attenuated, a spirituous particle, of less density than water, is produced; so that when the liquor is again in a state of quietude, it is so much specifically lighter than it was before, as the action of fermentation has been capable of attenuating the component parts of its acquired density; and, indeed, were it practicable to attenuate the whole, the liquor would become lighter, or less dense, than water." P. 186.

"Whence this general axiom may be established as a principle, viz. *That the attenuation of a given weight of fermentable matter, in any fluid, will produce a certain quantity of spirit; and that equal quantities of attenuated matter, in all fluids, whether of equal or different densities, will produce equal quantities of spirit, without any regard to the proportion which such attenuation may bear to the density of either.*" P. 189.

XCI. Vancouver's Voyage round the World. (Concluded from p. 377.)

THEATRICAL EXHIBITIONS AT OWHYHEE.

"THEIR theatre, or, rather, place of exhibition, was about a mile

to the southward of our tents, in a small square, surrounded by houses and sheltered by trees; a situation as well chosen for the performance as for the accommodation of the spectators; who, on a moderate computation, could not be estimated at less than four thousand, of all ranks and descriptions of persons."

"The dress of the actresses was something like that worn by *Puckoo* (an actress before mentioned), though made of superior materials, and disposed with more taste and elegance. A very considerable quantity of their finest cloth was prepared for the occasion; of this their lower garment was formed, which extended from their waist half way down their legs, and was so plaited as to appear very much like a hoop petticoat. Instead of the ornaments of cloth and net-work decorated with dogs' teeth, these ladies had each a green wreath made of a kind of bind-weed, twisted together in different parts like a rope, which was wound round from the ankle, nearly to the lower part of the petticoat. On their wrists they wore no bracelets nor other ornaments, but across their necks and shoulders were green sashes, very nicely made, with the broad leaves of the tee, a plant that produces a very luscious sweet root, the size of a yam. This part of their dress was put on the last by each of the actresses; and the party being now fully attired, the king and queen, who had been present the whole time of their dressing, were obliged to withdraw, greatly to the mortification of the latter, who would gladly have taken her part as a performer, in which she was reputed to excel very highly. But the royal pair were compelled to retire, even from the exhibition, as they are prohibited by law from attending such amusements, excepting on the festival of the new year. Indeed the performance of this day was contrary to the established rules of the island; but being intended as a compliment to us, the innovation was admitted."

"The time devoted to the decoration of the actresses extended beyond the limits of the quiet patience of the audience, who exclaimed, two or three times, from all quarters, '*Hoorah, hoorah, poalicallee*,' signifying, that it would be dark and black night before the performance would begin. But the audience here, like similar ones in

other countries, attending with a predisposition to be pleased, was in good humour, and was easily appeased, by the address of our faithful and devoted friend *Tyawahokee*, who was the conductor of the ceremonies, and sole manager on this occasion. He came forward, and apologized by a speech that produced a general laugh, and causing the music to begin, we heard no farther murmurs.

"The band consisted of five men, all standing up, each with a highly-polished wooden spear in the left, and a small piece of the same material, equally well finished, in the right hand: with this they beat on the spear, as an accompaniment to their own voices in songs, that varied both as to time and measure, especially the latter; yet their voices, and the sounds produced from their rude instruments, which differed according to the place on which the tapering spear was struck, appeared to accord very well. Having engaged us a short time in this vocal performance, the court ladies made their appearance, and were received with shouts of the greatest applause. The musicians retired a few paces, and the actresses took their station before them.

"The heroine of the piece, which consisted of four parts, or acts, had once shared the affections and embraces of *Tamaahmaah*, but was now married to an inferior chief, whose occupation in the household was that of the charge of the king's apparel. This lady was distinguished by a green wreath round the crown of the head; next to her was the captive daughter of *Titeeree*; the third a younger sister to the queen, the wife of *Crynamahoo*, who, being of the most exalted rank, stood in the middle. On each side of these were two of inferior quality, making, in all, seven actresses. They drew themselves up in a line fronting that side of the square that was occupied by the ladies of quality and the chiefs. These were completely detached from the populace, not by any partition, but, as it were, by the respectful consent of the lower orders of the assembly; not one of which trespassed or produced the least inaccommodation.

"This representation, like that before attempted to be described, was a compound of speaking and singing; the subject of which was enforced by

appropriate gestures and actions. The piece was in honour of a captive princess, whose name was *Cry-cawulleneaw*; and on her name being pronounced, every one present, men as well as women, who wore any ornaments above their waist, were obliged to take them off, though the captive lady was at least sixty miles distant. This mark of respect was unobserved by the actresses whilst engaged in the performance; but the instant any one sat down, or at the close of the act, they were also obliged to comply with this mysterious ceremony.

"The variety of attitudes into which these women threw themselves, with the rapidity of their action, resembled no amusement in any other part of the world within my knowledge, by a comparison with which I might be enabled to convey some idea of the stage effect thus produced; particularly in the three first parts, in which there appeared much correspondence and harmony between the tone of their voices and the display of their limbs. One or two of the performers being not quite so perfect as the rest, afforded us an opportunity of exercising our judgment by comparison; and it must be confessed, that the ladies who most excelled, exhibited a degree of graceful action, for the attainment of which it is difficult to account.

"In each of these first parts the songs, attitudes, and actions, appeared to me of greater variety than I had before noticed amongst the people of the great South-Sea nation, on any former occasion. The whole, though I am unequal to its description, was supported with a wonderful degree of spirit and vivacity; so much, indeed, that some of their exertions were made with such a degree of agitating violence, as seemed to carry the performers beyond what their strength was able to sustain; and had the performance finished with the third act, we should have retired from their theatre with a much higher idea of the moral tendency of their drama than was conveyed by the offensive, libidinous scene, exhibited by the ladies in the concluding part. The language of the song, no doubt, corresponded with the obscenity of their actions; which were carried to a degree of extravagance that were calculated

lated to produce nothing but disgust, even to the most licentious." *Vol. iii. p. 41.*

AN ENTERTAINMENT AT ATTOWAI.

"ON our arrival at the place of exhibition, we found the performers assembled, consisting of a numerous throng, chiefly of women, who were dressed in their various coloured clothes, disposed with a good effect. The entertainment consisted of three parts, and was performed by three different parties, consisting of about two hundred women in each, who ranged themselves in five or six rows, not standing up, nor kneeling, but rather sitting upon their haunches.—One man only advanced a few feet before the centre of the front row of the ladies, who seemed to be the hero of the piece, and, like a flugal man, gave tone and action to the entertainment. In this situation and posture they exhibited a variety of gestures, almost incredible for the human body so circumstanced to perform. The whole of this numerous group was in such perfect unison of voice and action, that it were impossible, even to the bend of a finger, to have discerned the least variation. Their voices were melodious, and their actions were as innumerable as, by me, they are undefinable; they exhibited great ease and much elegance, and the whole was executed with a degree of correctness not easily to be imagined. This was particularly striking in one part, where the performance instantly changed from a loud full chorus, and vast agitation in the countenances and gestures of the actors, to the most profound silence and composure; and instead of continuing in their previous erect attitude, all fell down as it were lifeless, and in their fall buried themselves under their garments; conveying, in some measure, the idea of a boisterous ocean becoming suddenly tranquilized by an instant calm. The great diversity of their figured dresses on this occasion had a particularly good effect; the several other parts were conducted with the same correctness and uniformity, but were less easy to describe. There appeared to be much variety and little repetition, not only

in the acting of the respective sets, but in the whole of the three parts; the performers in which could not amount to less than six hundred persons. This *hoorah* was completely free from the disgusting obscenity exhibited in the former entertainments, which I have before had occasion to notice. It was conducted through every part with great life and vivacity, and was, without exception, the most pleasing amusement of the kind we had seen performed in the course of the voyage.

"The spectators, who were as numerous as at Owhyhee, were in their best apparel, and all retired very peaceably after the close of the performance, about the setting of the sun.

"All our friends seemed to be much gratified with the applause we had bestowed and the satisfaction we expressed at the great skill, dexterity, and taste of the performers. This entertainment was stated to be in compliment to the pregnancy of one of the regent's wives, and that it would frequently be repeated until she was brought to bed; which event was expected to take place in about three months." *Vol. iii. p. 76.*

NON-EXISTENCE OF A NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

"NOTWITHSTANDING that our survey of the coast of North-West America has afforded to our minds the most satisfactory proof that no navigable communication whatever exists between the north Pacific and north Atlantic oceans, from the 30th to the 56th degree of north latitude, nor between the waters of the Pacific, nor any of the lakes or rivers in the interior part of the continent of North America; yet, as it is very difficult to deceive, and more so to convince the human mind, when prepossessed of long-adopted notions, however erroneously they may have been founded, and especially when circumstances may be referred to which have the appearance of being capable of furnishing new matter for ingenious speculative opinions, it may not be improper to state, that although, from unavoidable circumstances, Mr. Broughton* was compelled, in his examina-

* Now a post captain in the royal navy.

tion of Columbia river, to desist from attempting to ascertain the navigable extent of the several small branches which fall into that river, yet that gentleman was thoroughly convinced, from the view he had obtained of each, and the circumstances attendant on them all, that no one of those branches admitted of any navigable communication whatever with the interior country.

"With respect to the ancient discoveries of De Fuca, they appear to be upheld by tradition alone, and ought therefore to be received with great latitude, and to be credited with still more caution. A celebrated writer on geography * appears to have been perfectly convinced that this oral testimony was correct, although he candidly acknowledges that 'We have no other than verbal report of De Fuca's discovery; he communicated the information to Mr. Lock at Venice, and offered to perform a voyage' (I presume, for the farther exploring of those regions), 'on condition of having payment of the great losses he had sustained, to the value of sixty thousand ducats, when captured by Sir Thomas Cavendish in the South Seas.— John De Fuca, the Greek pilot, in 1592, failed into a broad inlet, between the 47th and 48th, which led him into a far broader sea, where in he failed above twenty days, there being at the entrance, on the north-west coast, a great head-land or island, with an exceeding high pinnacle, or spired rock, like a pillar, thereupon."

"This is the whole that can be collected from the information of this supposed navigator, which, Mr. Dalrymple says, exactly corresponds with the discoveries of the Spaniards, who have recently found an entrance in the latitude of 47° 45' north, which in twenty-seven days course brought them to the vicinity of Hudson's Bay."

"On making inquiries of the Spanish officers attached to the commission of Sen. Melaspin, as also of Sen. Quadra, and several of the officers under his orders, who, for some time past, had been employed in such researches respecting so important a circumstance, I was given

to understand by them all, that my communication was the first intelligence they had ever received of such discoveries having been made; and as to the navigators De Fuca, De Fonte, and others, these gentlemen expected to have derived intelligence of them from us, supposing, from the English publications, that we were better acquainted with their achievements than any part of the Spanish nation. A commander of one of the trading vessels met with such a pinnacle rock in the latitude of 47° 47', but unluckily there was no opening near it, to identify it being the same which the Greek pilot had seen; but this circumstance can easily be dispensed with, for the sake of supporting an hypothesis, only by supposing the opening to be further to the northward. That such a rock might have been seen in that latitude is not to be questioned, because we saw numbers of them; and it is well known, that not only on the coast of North-West America, but on various other coasts of the earth, such pinnacle rocks are found to exist.

"On these grounds, and on these alone, stands the ancient authority for the discoveries of John De Fuca; and however erroneous they may be, seem to have been acknowledged by most of the recent visitors to this coast, who, as well as myself (as is too frequently and injudiciously the case), have been led to follow the stream of the current report. By my having continued the name of De Fuca in my journal and charts, a tacit acknowledgment of his discoveries may possibly, on my part, be inferred; this however I must positively deny, because there has not been seen one leading feature to substantiate his tradition: on the contrary, the sea coast under the parallels between which this opening is said to have existed, is compact and impenetrable; the shores of the continent have not any opening whatever, that bears the least similitude to the description of De Fuca's entrance; and the opening which I have called the *supposed straits of Juan de Fuca*, instead of being between the 47th and 48th degrees, is between the 48th and 49th degrees of north latitude, and leads not into a far broader sea or mediterranean ocean. The error, however, of a degree in latitude may, by

* "See Dalrymple's Plan for promoting the Fur Trade, 1789."

the advocates for De Fuca's merits, be easily reconciled, by the ignorance in those days, or in the incorrectness in making such common astronomical observations; yet we do not find that Sir Francis Drake, who sailed before De Fuca, was liable to such mistakes.

"The discoveries of the Portuguese or Spanish admiral De Fonte, De Fonta, or De Fuentes, appear to be equally liable to objections as those laid to have been made by De Fuca. Little reliance, I trust, will hereafter be placed on that publication of De Fonta's account *, wherein it is stated that 'He sailed 260 leagues in crooked channels, amongst islands, named the Archipelago of St. Lazarus, and on the 14th of June 1640, he came to a river which he named Rio de los Reyes, in 53° of north latitude; he went up it to the north-eastward sixty leagues; it was fresh twenty leagues from the mouth, the tide rising twenty-four feet, the depth not less than four or five fathoms at low water all the way into lake Belle, which he entered the 22d of June; in this lake there was generally six or seven fathoms; and at a particular time of tide there is a fall in the lake: that from a good port sheltered by an island on the south side of lake Belle, De Fonta on the 1st of July failed in his boats to a river which he named Parmentiers; that he passed eight falls, in all thirty-two feet perpendicular, from its source in lake Belle, into a large lake which he reached the 6th of July. This lake he named De Fonte; it is 160 leagues long, and sixty broad, lying E. N. E. and W. S. W. in length, having in some places sixty fathoms depth, abounding with cod and ling."

"It is here necessary to interrupt the thread of De Fonta's curious narrative for a moment, in order, if possible, to reconcile the nature of his voyage with his statement of facts. After his arrival in Rio de los Reyes, he failed in his ship sixty leagues to lake Belle; forty leagues of this distance were fresh water; and then in his boats, through that lake and the river Parmentiers; where, after passing eight falls, he arrived in lake De Fonte, which he finds abounding with cod and ling; but the extent of lake Belle is not mentioned, nor whether

the water in lake De Fonte was fresh or salt, though from common reasoning it is natural to conclude, that since the water in Rio de los Reyes was fresh at the distance of forty leagues from the lake whence the river derives its origin, that the water in lake De Fonte, where cod and ling are said to abound, must be fresh also. But to return to the narrative. Lake De Fonte contained 'several very large islands, and ten small ones: from the E. N. E. extremity of this lake, which he left the 14th of July, he passed in ten hours with a fresh wind and whole ebb a lake, which he named Strait Ronquillo, thirty-four leagues long, and two or three broad, with twenty, to twenty-six and twenty-eight fathoms depth. On the 17th he came to an Indian town, where he learnt there was a ship in the neighbourhood; to this ship he failed, and found on board only one man advanced in years and a youth; the man was the greatest in the mechanical part of mathematics he had ever seen: he learnt they were from Boston in New England, and the owner named Gibbons, who was major general of Massachusetts, and the whole ship's company came on the 30th of July. On the 6th of August De Fonta made the owner some valuable presents, and took some provisions from them, and gave Captain Shapely, the commander of the vessel, one thousand pieces of eight for his fine charts and journals. On the 11th of August De Fonte arrived at the first fall of the river Parmentiers, and on the 16th on board his ship in lake Belle."

"The extensive archipelago, in which De Fonta had failed through crooked channels 260 leagues; the river navigable for shipping that flowed into it, up which he had failed in his ship sixty leagues; the water becoming fresh after he had entered and passed in it twenty leagues; its communicating by other lakes and rivers with a passage, in which a ship had arrived from Boston in New England; are all so circumstantially particularized, as to give the account, at first sight, an air of probability; and on examination, had it been found reasonably connected together, which is by no means the case, a trifling difference

* "See Dalrymple *ut supra*."

in point of description or situation would have been pardoned.

"The Rio de los Reyes Mr. Dalrymple states (according to the Spanish geographers, under the authority of which nation De Fonta is said to have sailed) to be in the 43d; according to the English in the 53d; and according to the French, in the 63d degree of north latitude, on the western coast of North America. If it be necessary to make allowance for the ignorance of De Fonta, or the errors in his observations, any other parallel along the coast may be assigned with equal correctness.

"Under the 43d parallel of north latitude on this coast, no such archipelago nor river does exist; but between the 47th and 57th degrees of north latitude there is an archipelago composed of innumerable islands and crooked channels; yet the evidence of a navigable river flowing into it is still wanting to prove its identity; and as the scrupulous exactness with which our survey of the continental shore has been made within these limits, precludes the possibility of such a river having been passed unnoticed by us, as that described to be of Rio de los Reyes, I remain in full confidence, that some credit will hereafter be given to the testimony resulting from our researches, and that the plain truth undisguised, with which our labours have been represented, will be justly appreciated, in refutation of ancient unsupported traditions.

"I do not, however, mean positively to deny the discoveries of De Fonta; I only wish to investigate the fact, and to ascertain the truth; and I am content with having used my endeavours to prove their improbability as published to the world. The broken region which so long occupied our attention, cannot possibly be the archipelago of St. Lazarus, since the principal feature by which the identity of that archipelago could be proved is that of a navigable river for shipping flowing into it, and this certainly does not exist in that archipelago which has taken us so much time to explore; hence the situation cannot be the same, and for that reason I have not affixed the name of De Fonta, De Fonte, or Fuentes, to any part of those regions. It is however to be remembered, that our geography of the whole coast of North-West America is not yet complete, and that the French navigators,

who have stated the archipelago of St. Lazarus to be in the 63d degree of north latitude, may yet not be in an error.

"The stupendous barrier mountains certainly do not seem to extend in so lofty and connected a range to the northward of the head of Cook's inlet, as to the south-eastward of that station; and it is possible that in this part, the chain of mountains may admit of a communication with the eastern country, which seems to be almost impracticable further to the southward. In this conjecture we are somewhat warranted by the similarity observed in the race of people inhabiting the shores of Hudson's Bay and those to the northward of North-West America.

"In all the parts of the continent on which we landed, we nowhere found any roads or paths through the woods, indicating the Indians on the coast having any intercourse with the natives of the interior part of the country, nor were there any articles of the Canadian or Hudson's Bay traders found amongst the people with whom we met on any part of the continent or external-sea-shores of this extensive country." *Vol. iii. p. 500.*

XCII. The Works of Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford. (Concluded from p. 381.)

LETTER II.

To Monsieur de Voltaire.

*" Strawberry-hill, June 21,
1768.*

"SIR,
"YOU read English with so much more facility than I can write French, that I hope you will excuse my making use of my own tongue to thank you for the honour of your letter. If I employed your language, my ignorance in it might betray me into expressions that would not do justice to the sentiments I feel at being so distinguished.

"It is true, Sir, I have ventured to contest the history of Richard the Third, as it has been delivered down to us: and I shall obey your commands, and send it you, though with fear and trembling; for though I have given it to the world, as it is called, yet, as you have justly observed, *that world* is comprised within a very small circle

cle of readers—and undoubtedly I could not expect that you would do me the honour of being one of the number. Nor do I fear you, Sir, only as the first genius in Europe, who have illustrated every science; I have a more intimate dependence on you than you suspect. Without knowing it, you have been my master, and perhaps the sole merit that may be found in my writings is owing to my having studied yours: so far, Sir, am I from living in that state of barbarism and ignorance with which you tax me when you say *que vous m'êtes peut-être inconnu*. I was not a stranger to your reputation very many years ago, but remember to have then thought you honoured our house by dining with my mother—though I was at school, and had not the happiness of seeing you: and yet my father was in a situation that might have dazzled eyes older than mine. The plain name of that father, and the pride of having had so excellent a father, to whose virtues truth at last does justice, is all I have to boast. I am a very private man, distinguished by neither dignities nor titles, which I have never done any thing to deserve—but as I am certain that titles alone would not have procured me the honour of your notice, I am content without them.

“But, Sir, if I can tell you nothing good of myself, I can at least tell you something bad: and after the obligation you have conferred on me by your letter, I should blush if you heard it from any body but myself. I had rather incur your indignation than deceive you. Some time ago I took the liberty to find fault in print with the criticisms you had made on our Shakespear. This freedom, and no wonder, never came to your knowledge. It was in a preface to a trifling romance, much unworthy of your regard, but which I shall send you, because I cannot accept even the honour of your correspondence, without making you judge whether I deserve it. I might retract, I might beg your pardon; but having said nothing but what I thought, nothing illiberal or unbecoming a gentleman, it would be treating you with ingratitude and impertinence, to suppose that you would either be offended with my remarks, or pleased with my recantation. You are as much above wanting flattery, as I am above offering it to you. You

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would despise me, and I should despise myself—a sacrifice I cannot make, Sir, even to you.

“Though it is impossible not to know you, Sir, I must confess my ignorance on the other part of your letter. I know nothing of the history of Monsieur de Genouville, nor can tell whether it is true or false, as this is the first time I ever heard of it. But I will take care to inform myself as well as I can, and, if you allow me to trouble you again, will send you the exact account as far as I can obtain it. I love my country, but I do not love any of my countrymen that have been capable, if they have been so, of a foul assassination. I should have made this inquiry directly, and informed you of the result of it in this letter, had I been in London; but the respect I owe you, Sir, and my impatience to thank you for so unexpected a mark of your favour, made me choose not to delay my gratitude for a single post. I have the honour to be, Sir,

“Your most obliged and most

“Obedient humble servant,

“HOR. WALPOLE.”

Vol. v. p. 630.

LETTER IV.

“Strawberry-hill, July 27, 1768.

“ONE can never, Sir, be sorry to have been in the wrong, when one's errors are pointed out to one in so obliging and masterly a manner. Whatever opinion I may have of Shakespear, I should think him to blame, if he could have seen the letter you have done me the honour to write to me, and yet not conform to the rules you have there laid down. When he lived, there had not been a Voltaire both to give laws to the stage, and to show on what good sense those laws are founded. Your art, Sir, goes still farther; for you have supported your arguments, without having recourse to the best authority, your own works. It was my interest perhaps to defend barbarism and irregularity. A great genius is in the right, on the contrary, to show that when correctness, nay when perfection is demanded, he can still shine, and be himself, whatever fetters are imposed on him. But I will say no more on this head; for I am neither so unpolished as to tell you to your face how much I admire you, nor, though I have taken the liberty to vindicate

3 I

Shake-

Shakespeare against your criticisms, am I vain enough to think myself an adversary worthy of you. I am much more proud of receiving laws from you, than of contesting them. It was bold in me to dispute with you even before I had the honour of your acquaintance; it would be ungrateful now when you have not only taken notice of me, but forgiven me. The admirable letter you have been so good as to send me, is a proof that you are one of those truly great and rare men, who know at once how to conquer and to pardon.

"Sir, your most obedient

"Humble servant,

"HOR. WALPOLE *."

Vol. v. p. 637.

LETTER XV.

To the Right Hon. Elizabeth Lady Craven.

"Berkley-square, Nov. 27, 1786.

"TO my extreme surprise, Madam, when I knew not in what quarter of the known or unknown world you was resident or existent, my maid in Berkley-square sent me to Strawberry-hill a note from your ladyship, offer-

ing to call on me for a moment—for a whirlwind, I suppose, was waiting at your door to carry you to Japan; and, as balloons have not yet settled any post-offices in the air, you could not, at least did not, give me any direction where to address you—though you did kindly reproach me with my silence. I must enter into a little justification before I proceed. I heard from you from Venice, then from Poland, and then, having whifled through Tartary, from Peterburgh—but still with no directions. I said to myself, 'I will write to Grand Cairo, which, probably, will be her next stage.' Now was I totally in the wrong—for there came a letter from Constantinople, with a design mentioned of going to the Greek islands, and orders to write to you at Vienna, but with no banker or other address specified.

"For a great while I had even stronger reasons than these for silence. For several months I was disabled by the gout from holding a pen; and you must know, Madam, that one can't write when one cannot write. Then, how write to *la Financée (Fiancée) du Roi de Garbe*? You had been in the tent of the cham of Tartary, and in the haram

* "Into what despicable duplicity can inordinate vanity betray even real genius!—While Voltaire was writing in a flattering manner to Mr. Walpole, was asking for his works and was courting his correspondence, he enclosed the above letter in the following to the Dukes of Choiseul, in which he takes no sort of notice of his having begun the correspondence, but seems to wish it to be understood, that both Mr. Walpole's works and his difference in opinion with Voltaire had been officiously offered to his notice by the author himself. The Dukes of Choiseul showed this letter to Mr. Walpole; which gave him such a contempt for Voltaire's dissimulativity, that he dropped all farther correspondence with him. E.

Voltaire to the Dukes of Choiseul.

"MADAME,

15 Juillet, 1768.

"La femme du protecteur est protectrice. La femme du ministre de la France pourra prendre le parti des François contre les Anglois avec qui je suis en guerre. Daignez juger, Madame, entre M. Walpole et moi. Il m'a envoyé ses ouvrages dans lesquels il justifie le tiran Richard trois, dont ni vous ni moi ne nous soucions gueres. Mais il donne la préférence à son grossier bouffon Shakespeare sur Racine et sur Corneille; et c'est de quoi je me soucie beaucoup.

"Je ne fais par quelle voie Mr. Walpole m'a envoyé sa déclaration de guerre. Il faut que ce soit par Monsieur le Duc de Choiseul, car elle est très spirituelle et très polie. Si vous voulez, Madame, être médiatrice de la paix, il ne tient qu'à vous; j'en passerai par ce que vous ordonnerez, je vous supplie d'être juge du combat. Je prends la liberté de vous envoyer ma réponse. Si vous la trouvez raisonnable, permettez que je prenne encore une autre liberté: c'est de vous supplier de lui faire parvenir ma lettre, soit par la poste, soit par M. le Comte du Chatelet.

"Vous me trouverez bien hardi, mais vous pardonnerez à un vieux soldat qui combat pour sa patrie, et qui, s'il a du goût, aura combattu sous vos ordres.

"Agreez, Madame, la sincère estime, la reconnaissance, et le profond respect du

"VIEILLARD DES ALPES."

† "Now Margravine of Anspach."

of the captain pacha, and, during your navigation of the *Ægean*, were possibly fallen into the terrible power of a corsair. How could I suppose that so many despotic infidels would part with your charms? I never expected you again on Christian ground. I did not doubt your having a talisman to make people in love with you; but anti-talismans are quite a new specific.

"Well, while I was in this quandary, I received a delightful drawing of the castle of Otranto—but still provokingly without any address. However, my gratitude for so very agreeable and obliging a present could not rest till I found you out. I wrote to the Dukes of Richmond, to beg she would ask your brother Captain Berkeley for a direction to you; and he has this very day been so good as to send me one, and I do not lose a moment in making use of it.

"I give your ladyship a million of thanks for the drawing, which was really a very valuable gift to me. I did not even know that there was a castle of Otranto. When the story was finished I looked into the map of the kingdom of Naples for a well-sounding name, and that of Otranto was very sonorous. Nay, but the drawing is so satisfactory, that there are two small windows, one over another, and looking into the country, that suit exactly to the small chambers from one of which Matilda heard the young peasant singing beneath her. Judge how welcome this must be to the author; and thence judge, Madam, how much you must have obliged him!

"When you take another flight towards the bounds of the western ocean, remember to leave a direction. One cannot always shoot flying. Lord Chesterfield directed a letter to the late Lord Pembroke, who was always swimming, 'To the Earl of Pembroke in the Thames, over against Whitehall.' That was sure of finding him within a certain number of fathom; but your ladyship's longitude varies so rapidly, that one must be a good bowler indeed, to take one's ground so judiciously that by casting wide of the mark one may come in near to the jack. I have the honour to be, with gratitude and respect,

"Your ladyship's most obliged

"Humble servant,

"HOR. WALPOLE."

Fol. v. p. 662.

XCIII. *Enumeration of the Contributions, Confiscations, and Requisitions of the French Nation; with an Account of the Countries revolutionized since the Commencement of the present War. Extracted from official Documents. Translated from the German. To which is annexed, a Letter to a Noble Lord on the Civil Policy of the Ancients, or Rise and Fall of Republics. 8vo. pp. 36. 1s. 6d. Clarke, New Bond Street.*

EXTRACTS.

"THE *Directory* ordered lately a new revolution to take place in the *Cisalpine republic*. The legislature of France was displeased at this act of usurpation and unwarranted power; and amidst other murmurs the following instrument added its reproof.

"Paris, 10th Vendémiaire (October 9), 1798.

"The French constitution was given to the *Cisalpine republic*. Treaties of alliance had been formed between the two governments; by the existence therefore of these solemn treaties, the two governments were equally independent.

"An occasion might doubtless occur, when the safety of France would require precautions to be taken in Italy, and when a state of war would demand reforms and changes; then it would be excusable in France to 'MAKE' (though both are equally independent) the *Cisalpine republic* SUBMIT to a temporary DEPRIVATION of her INDEPENDENCE. In such a case France might JUSTLY TAKE BACK what she has GIVEN."

"Lucian Buonaparte to his colleagues.

"Thus the fact of tyranny is clearly recognised while it is condemned; and though the fact is condemned, the principle of tyranny is openly justified while it is demonstratively established. But since in the first paragraph of this paper, independence is recognised on the basis of solemn treaty; since, in the second paragraph, every principle of independence is DESTROYED, and the basis of policy is fully ascertained and precisely announced in this maxim, 'What France has given, France may take away;' therefore this boasted independence, purchased with all that was found

found in morals, just in policy, or venerable in wisdom; these modern republics, reared upon the ruins of whatever was dear to man and holy in the eyes of God; this independence and these republics, cemented with blood and horrors, all tumble at the breath of a French Directory, all belong to France, if the legislature WILLS it. Thus says the legislator while he rebukes the Directory—'France might JUSTLY TAKE BACK what' (independence) 'she has given: but even then the Directory could have no right to make the necessary alterations'

(which alterations are, the deprivation or taking back of independence) 'without the consent of the Legislative Body.'

"Hence therefore by this act of the Directory, in having overturned the government of the Cisalpine republic, in open violation of solemn treaties, which gave it EQUAL independence with France; and by this public justification of the principle or right of stripping governments of their independence, the revolutionized nations of Europe may calculate the NATURE and the EXTENT of their NEW LIBERTY." P. 4.

"ESTIMATE OF THE LOSSES SUSTAINED BY EUROPE THROUGH THE MEANS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC."

[The Losses of Men and the Expenses of War are not included here; as England alone has spent many Million Pounds Sterling.]

	Livres.	£. Sterling.
"Total amount of requisitions and contributions, as specified — — — — —	3,532,267,638	143,290,707
"Loss of the Dutch by the bankruptcies of the Great Nation — — — — —	1,920,000,000	76,800,000
"Unvalued property; as plate of the churches, maintenance of the armies, palaces, houses, national domains, property of the emigrants in the conquered countries, fortifications, ceded territories, their regular revenues, &c. &c. — — — — —	20,000,000,000	800,000,000
"Enormous amount of assignats, mandats, &c. poured out amongst mankind, whereby millions of credulous people were deceived.— Fifty milliards of assignats; whereof (including what was lost by foreigners in the public funds) one-third may be taken in calculation — — — — —	16,666,666,666	666,666,667
"A great number of large and small American vessels, taken without a declaration of war, by piracy, which amount in number to more than one thousand; and valuing each with its cargo at only one thousand pounds, the amount is — — — — —	25,000,000	1,000,000
"A number of vessels taken from the other neutral powers together — — — — —	100,000,000	4,000,000
"N. B. We do not reckon the losses of Great Britain and Ireland in commercial vessels, as the French have lost more than their amount in ships of war.		

"Total loss of Europe in money, goods, and territory — — — — — 42,293,934,347 1,691,757,374

"Should any one find this calculation over-rated, he will please to consider, that all the countries conquered by the French nation were the most rich, populous, industrious, and fruitful parts of the continent, and that this turbulent republic has at present the best fourth part of Europe under her command. She has so rounded and fortified herself, that she is enabled to keep all nations in a state of perpetual agitation.

"Countries

"Countries conquered and united, or made tributary to the French Republic.

CIRCLE OF BURGUNDY.

"Consisting of the greatest part of the dutchies of Brabant, part of the dutchies of Limburg, Luxemburg, and Guelders, and part of the counties of Flanders, Hainault, and Namur; containing four hundred and seventy-one geographical miles, one hundred and thirty-nine towns, and two millions of inhabitants. The net revenue amounts to six millions of florins, about five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

"They belonged formerly to the Emperor, some few small districts excepted.

CIRCLE OF WESTPHALIA.

"The dutchies of Cleves, Moers, Juliers; the two former belonging to Prussia, the latter to the Elector Palatine.

"The town of Liege, the Imperial towns of Cologne and Aix la Chapelle, except the bailiwicks of Altenwied, Sclingen, Neuerberg, &c. on the right side of the Rhine.

"The abbeys of Stablo, Malmedi, Thorn, the counties of Limburg, Schleden, Kerpen, Lammerum, Blankenstein, Gerolstein, and Fagnales.

CIRCLE OF THE UPPER RHINE.

"The Imperial town of Worms, with its territory, except Stein: the bishopric of Spire, except Bruchsal, Grombach, Rothenburg, Philipsburg.

"The county of Mombellard, with the dependencies belonging to it, which the Duke of Wirtemberg ceded to the French in 1796.

"*Palatinat*. The principalities of Simmern, Lautern, Veldenz, and part of the county of Sponheim.

"*Hesse Darmstadt*. The counties of Hanau ichtenberg.

"*Deux Ponts*. Part of the county of Sponheim.

"*Nassau Saarbruck*. The counties of Saarbruck and Otweiler.

"*Forests on the Rhine*. The principality of Salm, the Rhine county of Grombach, the county of Stein.

"*Counties*. Falkenstein, belonging to Austria, the counties of Leiningen,

Reitzingen, Brentzenheim, Ripoltskirchen, Dachstube, Ottbruck.

CIRCLE OF THE LOWER RHINE.

"The Electorate of Mentz, on the left bank of the Rhine.

"Triers.

"The greatest part of the Palatinate, except Heidelberg, Mannheim, Ladenburg, and Bretten.

"The county of Ahrenberg.

"The burgrgrave of Reineck.

THE SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES OF HOLLAND, OR BATAVIAN REPUBLIC.

"Conquered and made tributary. According to the last official reports to the Convention, they contain one million eight hundred thousand inhabitants, six hundred and twenty-five geographical miles, and three millions six hundred thousand pounds sterling revenue*.

SAVOY AND NICE.

"Conquered and taken possession of. At least about four hundred and eighteen geographical miles, one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, and fifty thousand pounds sterling revenue.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC.

1. Milan.

"Conquered and tributary. The former Lombardy contained two hundred and thirty-five geographical miles, one million three hundred and forty thousand inhabitants; and the net revenue amounted to three hundred thousand pounds sterling.

2. Modena, Parma, and Piacenza.

"Conquered and united to the tributary Cisalpine republic; containing one hundred and eighty geographical miles, three hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants; and net revenue thirty thousand pounds sterling †.

FORMER REPUBLIC OF VENICE.

"Conquered — Whereof Breiscia, Verona, and the terra firma to the south and west of the Adige, are united with the Cisalpine republic.

"The islands of Zante, Corfu, Cephalonia, are united with France. The town of Venice, with the other parts of its states, are ceded to Austria.

"These territories contain eight

* "We beg leave to differ from the author, and to state on the authorities of Pettel, Cromé, and Mellebois, that the middle calculation of the population of this country amounts to two millions five hundred thousand."

† "According to the authorities of Bulching and others, we beg leave to state, that the size of these countries is one hundred and eighty-two geographical miles, the population five hundred and seventy thousand, and the revenues one million eight hundred thousand rix-dollars."

hundred geographical miles, two millions sixty-three thousand inhabitants; and revenue one million two hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling.

GENOA, OR LIGURIAN REPUBLIC.

"Conquered and tributary.—Containing one hundred geographical miles, four hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants, and three hundred thousand pounds sterling revenue.

THE POPE'S TERRITORY, OR ROMAN REPUBLIC.

"Conquered and tributary.—Where of Bologna and Ferrara are united to the tributary Cisalpine republic. Before the war, these states contained eight hundred and sixty-four geographical miles, two millions five hundred thousand inhabitants; and revenue seven hundred and sixty-eight thousand pounds sterling.

THE SWISS OR LEMANIC REPUBLIC.

"Conquered and tributary.—Where of the bishopric of Basle and Geneva are united to France. Containing nine hundred and fifty geographical miles, two millions of inhabitants; and revenue two hundred and ninety thousand pounds sterling." P. 20.

REFLECTIONS.

"IS there any example, from the day of creation to this moment, of a nation long rooted in its manners, becoming pure from having been corrupt? I know of none. How sublime then would have been the achievement (for it is within the compass of moral effects), by a wise legislation, harmonizing with the passions, to have gradually changed and exalted the whole moral system of France! But since the moral nature of men constitutes the moral nature of states—for as men are composed of passions, so must societies, which are composed of men—consequently as men become victims to those passions, so must states, when the legislator has not spread his laws between societies and their manners. This the French have not done; their moral system is an incongruous mass. They have added but new virulence to their old passions. It is, however, the spontaneous nature of the passions to grow in malignancy; and their shade deepens as it diffuses itself from one to many. Thus what was egotism in the individual, (and where upon the face of the

globe was this odious characteristic more glaring than in France?) starts into insolence and pride in nations. Personal pride too swells out into national ambition; and ambition being a passion of a double nature, which is composed of pride, and the desire of possession as the marks or instrument of power, we may contemplate its effects in an image of France to-day—a bloody colossus, brandishing in one hand the huge sword of vain glory, holding in the other the vast sack of spoliation, and trampling upon thrones and altars.

"But since such is the alarming result of the policy of this republic, what is to follow? From the foregoing *facts* of plunder and oppression—*chi compra terra, compra guerra*—and from the gross violation of all the solid principles of legislation, considered externally and internally, we are warranted, upon the grounds of equity and incontrovertible experience, to say, *that France must undergo a change*. Her policy is inconsistent with the honour or security of other states: it is wholly incompatible with her own existence; her moral system leaves her *supreme* but in *folly*, and the madness of her ambition must terminate in *equality*, with *ruined Athens*. That republic would have enslaved all the other states of Greece. To that republic then let France look, and tremble: let her look to ancient Rome. But a nation condemned to eternal infamy, can never emulate Roman grandeur. Britain possesses her vigour, France has her vices. Rome was the robber of states:

"*Omne sacrum rapiente dextra.*"

HOR.

"But where is now that ancient Rome? the theatre of all grandeur; the town of all nations! She beheld Europe, Africa, and Asia, enchained to the car of her triumph: she carried on the wings of her victorious eagles her thunder so far, that the nation passed as unknown upon the globe, which had not been vanquished or surmounted by the Romans. This Rome had risen upon the *ruins* of an hundred realms—but by *its ruin* an hundred realms enriched themselves with spoils." P. 29.

XCIV. *Lyrical Ballads*, with a few other Poems. 12mo. pp. 210. 5s. *Arch.*

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THE Rime of the Ancyent Marinere.

The Foster-mother's Tale.

Lines left upon a Seat in a Yew-tree which stands near the Lake of Esthwaite.

The Nightingale, a Conversational Poem.

The Female Vagrant.

Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

Lines written at a small Distance from my House, and sent by my little Boy to the Person to whom they are addressed.

Simon Lee, the old Huntsman.

Anecdote for Fathers.

We are Seven.

Lines written in early Spring.

The Thorn.

The last of the Flock.

The Dungeon.

The Mad Mother.

The Idiot Boy.

Lines written near Richmond upon the Thames, at Evening.

Expostulation and Reply.

The Tables turned; an Evening Scene, on the same Subject.

Old Man travelling.

The Complaint of a forsaken Indian Woman.

The Convict.

Lines written a few Miles above Tintern Abbey.

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"IT is the honourable characteristic of poetry, that its materials are to be found in every subject which can interest the human mind. The evidence of this fact is to be sought, not in the writings of critics, but in those of poets themselves.

"The majority of the following poems are to be considered as experiments. They were written chiefly with a view to ascertain how far the language of conversation in the middle and lower classes of society is

adapted to the purposes of poetic pleasure. Readers accustomed to the gaudiness and inane phraseology of many modern writers, if they persist in reading this book to its conclusion, will perhaps frequently have to struggle with feelings of strangeness and awkwardness: they will look round for poetry, and will be induced to inquire by what species of courtesy these attempts can be permitted to assume that title. It is desirable that such readers, for their own sakes, should not suffer the solitary word Poetry, a word of very disputed meaning, to stand in the way of their gratification; but that, while they are perusing this book, they should ask themselves, if it contains a natural delineation of human passions, human characters, and human incidents; and if the answer be favourable to the author's wishes, that they should consent to be pleased in spite of that most dreadful enemy to our pleasures, our own pre-established codes of decision.

"Readers of superior judgment may disapprove of the style in which many of these pieces are executed; it must be expected that many lines and phrases will not exactly suit their taste. It will perhaps appear to them, that, wishing to avoid the prevalent fault of the day, the author has sometimes descended too low, and that many of his expressions are too familiar, and not of sufficient dignity. It is apprehended, that the more conversant the reader is with our elder writers, and with those in modern times who have been the most successful in painting manners and passions, the fewer complaints of this kind will he have to make.

"An accurate taste in poetry, and in all the other arts, Sir Joshua Reynolds has observed, is an acquired talent, which can only be produced by severe thought, and a long-continued intercourse with the best models of composition. This is mentioned not with so ridiculous a purpose as to prevent the most inexperienced reader from judging for himself; but merely to temper the rashness of decision, and to suggest, that if poetry be a subject on which much time has not been bestowed, the judgment may be erroneous, and that in many cases it necessarily will be so.

"The

"The tale of Goody Blake and Harry Gill is founded on a well-authenticated fact which happened in Warwickshire. Of the other poems in the collection, it may be proper to say that they are either absolute inventions of the author, or facts which took place within his personal observation or that of his friends. The poem of the Thorn, as the reader will soon discover, is not supposed to be spoken in the author's own person: the character of the loquacious narrator will sufficiently show itself in the course of the story. The Rime of the Ancyent Marinere was professedly written in imitation of the style, as well as of the spirit of the elder poets; but with a few exceptions, the author believes that the language adopted in it has been equally intelligible for these three last centuries. The lines entitled Exposition and Reply, and those which follow, arose out of conversation with a friend who was somewhat unreasonably attached to modern books of moral philosophy."

EXTRACTS.

LINES LEFT UPON A SEAT IN A YEW-TREE, WHICH STANDS NEAR THE LAKE OF ESTHWAITE, ON A DESOLATE PART OF THE SHORE, YET COMMANDING A BEAUTIFUL PROSPECT.

"—NAY, traveller! rest. This lonely yew-tree stands Far from all human dwelling: what if here No sparkling rivulet spread the verdant herb; What if these barren boughs the bee not loves; Yet, if the wind breathe soft, the curling waves, That break against the shore, shall lull thy mind By one soft impulse sav'd from vacancy.

"——Who he was That pil'd these stones, and with the mossy sod First cover'd o'er, and taught this aged tree, Now wild, to bend its arms in circling shade, I well remember.—He was one who own'd

No common soul. In youth, by genius nurs'd, And big with lofty views, he to the world Went forth, pure in his heart, against the taint Of dissolute tongues, 'gainst jealousy, and hate, And scorn, against all enemies prepar'd, All but neglect: and so, his spirit damp'd At once, with rash disdain he turn'd away, And with the food of pride sustain'd his soul In solitude.—Stranger! these gloomy boughs Had charms for him; and here he lov'd to sit, His only visitants a straggling sheep, The stone-chat, or the glancing sand-piper; And on these barren rocks, with juniper, And heath, and thistle, thinly sprinkled o'er, Fixing his downward eye, he many an hour A morbid pleasure nourish'd, tracing here An emblem of his own unfruitful life: And lifting up his head, he then would gaze On the more distant scene; how lovely 'tis Thou seest, and he would gaze till it became Far lovelier, and his heart could not sustain The beauty still more beauteous. Nor, that time, Would he forget those beings, to whose minds, Warm from the labours of benevolence, The world, and man himself, appear'd a scene Of kindred loveliness: then he would sigh With mournful joy, to think that others felt What he must never feel: and so, lost man! On visionary views would fancy feed, Till his eye stream'd with tears. In this deep vale He died, this seat his only monument.

"If thou be one whose heart the holy forms Of young imagination have kept pure, Stranger!

Stranger! henceforth be warn'd; and
 know, that pride,
 Howe'er disguis'd in its own majesty,
 Is littleness; that he who feels con-
 tempt
 For any living thing, hath faculties
 Which he has never us'd; that thought
 with him
 Is in its infancy. The man whose eye
 Is ever on himself, doth look on one,
 The least of nature's works, one who
 might move
 The wise man to that scorn which wis-
 dom holds
 Unlawful, ever. O, be wiser thou!
 Instructed that true knowledge leads
 to love,
 'True dignity abides with him alone
 Who, in the silent hour of inward
 thought,
 Can still suspect, and still revere him-
 self,
 In lowliness of heart." P. 59.

THE CONVICT.

"THE glory of evening was spread
 through the west;—
 On the slope of a mountain I stood,
 While the joy that precedes the calm
 season of rest
 Rang loud through the meadow and
 wood.
 " 'And must we then part from a
 dwelling so fair?'
 In the pain of my spirit I said,
 And with a deep sadness I turn'd, to
 repair
 To the cell where the convict is laid.
 "The thick-ribbed walls that o'er-
 shadow the gate
 Resound, and the dungeons unfold:
 I pause; and at length, through the
 glimmering grate,
 That outcast of pity behold.
 "His black matted head on his shoul-
 der is bent,
 And deep is the sigh of his breath,
 And with stedfast dejection his eyes are
 intent
 On the fetters that link him to death.
 "'Tis sorrow enough on that visage to
 gaze,
 That body dismiss'd from his care;
 Yet my fancy has pierc'd to his heart,
 and portrays
 More terrible images there.
 VOL. II.—No. XI.

"His bones are consum'd, and his
 life-blood is dried,
 With wilches the past to undo;
 And his crime, thro' the pains that o'er-
 whelm him, descried,
 Still blackens and grows on his view.
 "When from the dark synod, or blood-
 reeking field,
 To his chamber the monarch is led,
 All footherers of sense their soft virtue
 shall yield,
 And quietness pillow his head.
 "But if Grief, self-consum'd, in obli-
 vion would doze,
 And Conscience her tortures appease,
 'Mid tumult and uproar this man must
 repose,
 In the comfortless vault of disease.
 "When his fetters at night have so
 press'd on his limbs,
 • That the weight can no longer be
 borne,
 If, while a half-slumber his mem'ry
 bedims,
 The wretch on his pallet should
 turn,
 "While the jail-maistriff howls at the
 dull clanking chain,
 From the roots of his hair there
 shall start
 A thousand sharp punctures of cold-
 sweating pain,
 And terror shall leap at his heart.
 "But now he half raises his deep-
 sunken eye,
 And the motion unsettles a tear;
 The silence of sorrow it seems to sup-
 ply,
 And asks of me, why I am here.
 " 'Poor victim! no idle intruder has
 stood
 'With o'erweening complacence
 our state to compare,
 'But one, whose first wish is the wish
 to be good,
 'Is come as a brother thy sorrows to
 share.
 "At thy name though Compassion her
 nature resign,
 'Though in Virtue's proud mouth
 thy report be a stain,
 'My care, if the arm of the mighty
 were mine,
 'Would plant thee where yet thou
 might'st blossom again.'"
 P. 197.

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